Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 1, 1958

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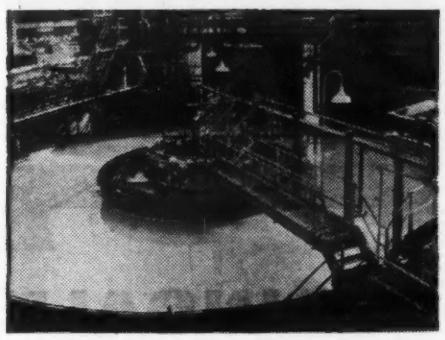

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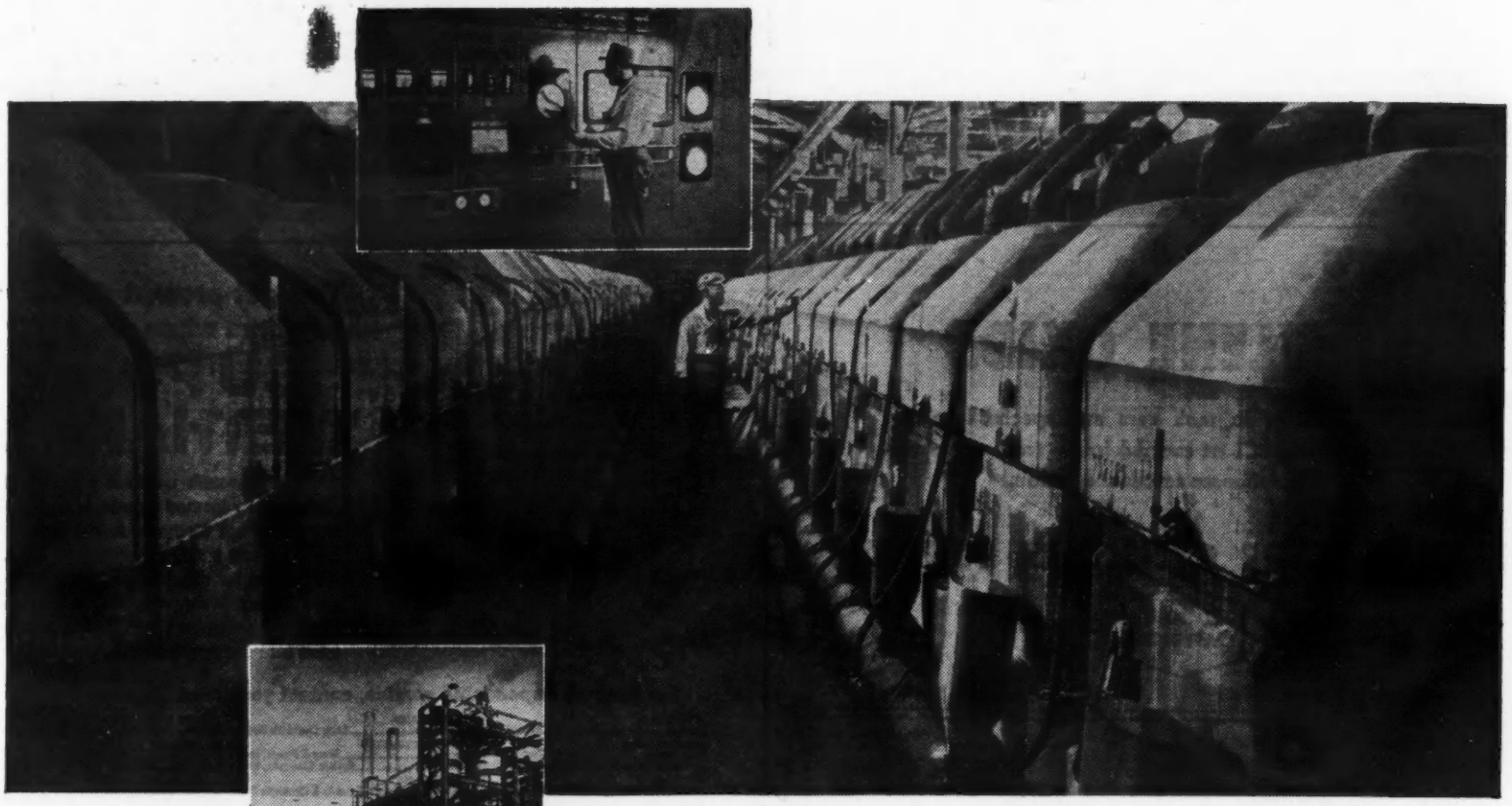

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CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD

How Chemical Bills Fared on Capitol Hill

	BILL NO.	PURPOSE	WHAT HAPPENED
Alcohol-Butadiene Plant	HR 2528	To provide for sale of government's alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., for general chemical use.	Died in senate.
✓ Anti-dumping	HR 6006	To reinforce statute by providing for public notice of anti-dumping investigations.	Passed.
Chemical Preservatives	HR 9521	To exclude pesticides from definition of "chemical preservatives" as used in the food, drug and cosmetic act.	Died in senate, though it cleared house.
Color Additives	HR 8945	To provide for pre-testing of color additives when used in foods, drugs and cosmetics.	No action.
Cosmetic Additives	HR 4431	To provide for the safety of chemicals used in cosmetics.	No action.
✓ Drawback	HR 9919	To extend drawback privileges to exports of all merchandise.	Passed.
Explosives Transport	S 1491	To revise present explosives transport law.	Died in house committee.
✓ Food Additives	HR 13254	To control the use of chemicals in foods.	Passed.
Labeling	HR 9063 HR 7388 S 1900	To require that ingredients of hazardous household products and antidotes be stated on label.	No action.
Mergers	HR 7698	To require advance notice of mergers involving $10 million in assets.	Reported but not taken up in house.
✓ Mica	HR 6894	To lower the import duties on mica.	Passed.
Minerals Stabilization	S 4034	To provide subsidy payments for copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten.	Killed by house after clearing senate.
Narcotics	HR 9028	To give government strict control over the manufacture and sale of all narcotics.	Died in senate finance committee.
Natural Gas	HR 8525	To remove independent natural gas producers from federal rate control.	Reported but not taken up in house.
Pricing	S 11	To limit use of "good faith" defense in price discriminations.	Reported but died in senate.
✓ Reciprocal Trade	HR 12591	To extend trade agreements law for another four years.	Passed.
✓ Renegotiation	HR 11749	To extend the renegotiation act for six more months to June 30, 1959.	Passed.
✓ Saline Water Conversion	SJ Res 135	To provide $10 million for five experimental water conversion plants.	Passed.
✓ Small Business	HR 7963	To broaden operations of Small Business Administration.	Passed.
✓ Taxes	HR 12695	To repeal the 3 percent tax on rail freight as well as the 4½ percent tax on movement of oil via pipeline and to continue the 52 percent tax rate on corporate income.	Passed.
WOC's	HR 7390	To tighten curbs over government advisory committees and employment of WOC (without compensation) personnel.	No action in senate, though it cleared the house.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 9 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. September 1, 1958

Chemical Industry, Totting Up Legislative Score in Congress, Finds It Didn't Do So Badly

Tallying its legislative scorecard for the just-ended eighty-fifth congress, the chemical industry finds that it didn't do at all badly. Its No. 1 bill—the food additives measure—passed in the closing hours of debate. Though there are some misgivings about the cancer amendment inserted by Rep. James J. Delaney of New York, there is a genuine feeling of relief over the fact that a control bill has finally come down from Capitol Hill. On reciprocal trade, the industry got somewhat less than it wanted, but so did the free traders. Anti-dumping is regarded as a clear-cut victory.

Then, too, chemical producers are not unhappy over the fact that import duties on mica have been lowered. Nor will they complain because the 3 percent tax on rail freight was repealed—as was the 4½ percent tax on the movement of oil via pipeline.

No Gloom Over S 11

And there is no gloom over the failure to pass S 11, the "good faith" pricing bill. This measure, to which the industry was strongly opposed, after being reported out was allowed to die in the senate.

But, of all the myriad pieces of legislation in which it had an interest, it was perhaps the food additives control bill (HR 13254) which took most of the industry's attention. And it held that attention right down to the finish.

For the measure did not clear until a few hours before congress adjourned. Until then, it was very much touch-and-go whether the lawmakers would get around to doing anything about food additives this year.

Having cleared the house more than a week before congress went home, the

—*Continued on page 49*

Cyanamid Develops Anti-Erosion Binder

American Cyanamid has developed an anti-erosion binder for the protection of fine coal and minerals in open storage and transit.

According to the New York firm the mineral binder—described as a water emulsion of a synthetic resin—forms a protective crust when sprayed on exposed surfaces of coal and minerals while they lie in open storage or in transit in open railroad cars.

Cyanamid estimates that shippers of fine anthracite produced by froth flotation and shipped in open hopper cars a distance of 400 miles sometimes lose as much as four tons of coal per car due to wind direction.

The binder is tradenamed "Aerospray 52 Binder."

Acrylonitrile Works Doubled by Carbide

Production capacity for acrylonitrile has been doubled at the Institute, W. Va., plant of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. Acrylonitrile is used in the manufacture of acrylic fibers, high-impact resins, nitrile rubber, and new acrylonitrile derivatives.

Acrylic fibers are the largest consumers of acrylonitrile. Uses for these fibers range from "synthetic" mink stoles to water-resistant summer hats for men; from blankets to carpets; from paint-roller covers to luxurious bedspreads; and from rugged vestibule enclosures between railroad cars to chemically-resistant work clothes.

Copolymerization of acrylonitrile with

—*Continued on page 63*

Rubber-Modified Styrene Plant Is Placed On Stream

Facilities for manufacturing rubber-modified styrene by an improved process have gone into operation at Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division plant in Springfield, Mass.

The expansion, begun last fall and completed two months ago, has more than doubled the company's capacity to produce the plastic.

POLYETHYLENE—THE HEAT'S ON: James Whidden demonstrates effectiveness of "Grex" polyethylene developed by W. R. Grace & Co. Flame-retardant sample (right) is self-extinguishing. Ordinary polyethylene (left) continues to burn (see article on page 5).

International Study Unit Urged To Probe Lead, Zinc Problems

The United States may help organize an international study group on lead and zinc. According to assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann, whose July 31 testimony before a house Latin American affairs subcommittee was made public only last week, it would be on the order of the coffee study group in which this country now participates. Though he says that it is still too early to tell whether State will go ahead with the idea, Mr. Mann reports that it is under "active consideration."

The Mann disclosure is only one of a series of developments to crop up on the metals scene in the wake of the shattering defeat of the minerals stabilization bill (S 4036) in the house.

What Peru Wants

Peru, for instance, wants this country to drop the idea of a boost in the tariffs on lead and zinc. A note handed to the State department by the Peruvian ambassador last week contends that a duty increase would create grave economic troubles in his country. Metals are Peru's major export products.

Chile and Mexico, who also derive considerable income from their exports of lead, zinc and copper, have each come out against higher metal duties.

Meanwhile, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana is plumping for a stock pile program for copper. As he put it in a letter to acting Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon last week, the government should buy 100,000 tons of refined copper at a price not to exceed 27½ cents a pound.

Mr. Mansfield believes that if the government announces such a purchase program, the price of copper will soon rise above 27½ cents and not more than a "fraction" of the 100,000 tons will have to be bought.

Furthermore, says the Montana senator, the "Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization has indicated that it has the legal authority to stockpile 100,000 tons of copper."

New York Els to Get A Colorful Paint Job

The New York Transit Authority has joined the swing to high fashion with a decision to feature eye-appealing color on their famous elevated railways.

Keynoting a new modernizing program will be a glistening coat of green aluminum paint. More than five miles of elevated structure, thirty-one stations, and forty bridges will be finished with two shades of the newly-developed coating, based on specifications of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fungicides' Position Credited to Teamwork

Modern fungicides owe their very being to teamwork, says Dr. R. H. Wellman, of Union Carbide Chemicals Company. Speaking before the American Institute of Biological Sciences at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., last week, Dr. Wellman asserted that the emphasis on teamwork represents the greatest recent change in the field of fungicidal development.

"Workers in chemical companies now have close liaison with those in state and federal experiment stations, and with grower organizations, food processors and, in some instances, with large growers themselves, explained Dr. Wellman, who is manager of "Crag" agricultural chemicals for the chemical firm, which is a di-

—Continued on page 63

Ciba Company Lowers 'Araldite' Epoxy Prices

Ciba Company, New York, has reduced prices on its solid epoxy resins by an average of 5 cents a pound, and on its liquid epoxy formulations by 12 cents to 15 cents a pound, retroactive to August 15.

Ciba says the decision to reduce prices stems from a program which began in 1957, and will end in 1959, when an "Araldite" epoxy plant will go on stream at Toms River, N.J.

Earlier, Shell Chemical Company, New York, had slashed prices on its "Epon" epoxy resins, effective August 15—in reductions amounting in some cases up to 20 percent (OPD, 8/25/58).

Pentaerythritol Listings Hiked by Heyden, Hercules

Price changes affecting several forms of pentaerythritol have been made by Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, and Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The price of monopentaerythritol in car and truckload lots has been increased from 29½ cents a pound to 30 cents a pound, and in less than carload lots from 30½ cents a pound to 31 cents a pound.

The new prices of dipentaerythritol and tripentaerythritol are 39 cents a pound in fifty-pound bags, and 38 cents a pound in carload or truckload lots. The powdered grade of pentaerythritol technical advances from 29½ cents a pound to 31½ cents.

Unchanged in the new schedule is the price of technical grade pentaerythritol. The prices of this material remain at 29½ cents a pound in car and truckload lots, and at 30½ cents a pound in less than car and truckload lots.

The Week's Price Changes

Geranium Oil, Mono-,Di-,Tripentaerythritol, Nutmegs Advance. Dried Blood, Platinum, Ocotea Cymbarum, Peanut Meal Fall.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Dipentaerythritol, 4c. per lb. (p. 40).
Fennelseed, Yugoslav, It., 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
French, It., ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 55).
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb. (p. 53).
Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Monopentaerythritol, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Nutmegs, E.I., 10c. per lb. (p. 53).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 55).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 40c. per lb. (p. 53).
Tripentaerythritol, 4c. per lb. (p. 40).

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 55).
Folic acid, 22c. per gram (p. ??)
Linseed meal, old process, $2 per ton (p. 53).
Ocotea Cymbarum, 5c. per lb. (p. 53).
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Peanut meal, $3 to $5 per ton (p. 55).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Platinum, $1 per oz. (p. 33).
Poppyseed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Tankage, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 1, 1958	Aug. 25, 1958	Aug. 30, 1957
108.68	108.63	110.27

Lead, Zinc Men Seeking Help

The lead and zinc industries—beset by lengthening supplies and declining prices—are pinning their hopes on a metallurgical researcher from the aluminum industry to bail them out of their current marketing dilemma. Dr. Schrade F. Radtke, until now director of the metallurgical research laboratories of Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond, Va., has been named to direct a joint research program now being initiated by worldwide lead and zinc producers.

Dr. Radtke, working under the direction of the industry development committees of American Zinc Institute and Lead Industries Association, will head up a program to develop new knowledge and uses for lead and zinc.

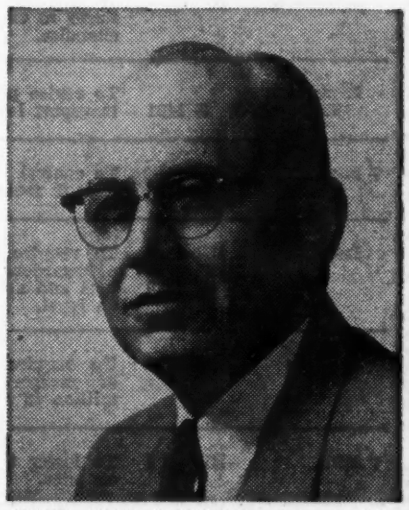
Given a Blank Check

In effect, Dr. Radtke has been given a blank check by the committees. Simon D. Strauss, vice-president of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, and chairman of the joint program's executive committee, reports that no limit has been set by sponsoring producers on expenditures for research.

Mr. Strauss says that funds will be provided for any project receiving approval of the respective industry development committee.

In cooperation with the technical steering committees of each association, Dr. Radtke as research director will develop plans governing the research projects of the respective associations, and will recommend the degree of emphasis to be

—Continued on page 37



ADM'S NEW MANAGER: John Rusinko, named manager of a newly-formed marketing services department by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Rusinko was formerly with Minneapolis-Moline Company.

Silicon Nitride Produced By Haynes-Stellite Company

Silicon nitride—designed to operate up to and over 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit in certain atmospheres—has been introduced by Haynes Stellite Company, Kokomo, Ind., a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Tubes made of the new material have been continuously immersed in unalloyed aluminum for 3,000 hours and showed no evidence of attack.

Oxygen Unit on Stream

A new oxygen-producing plant has begun operation at the Gary, Ind., works of United States Steel Corporation. Built, maintained, and operated by Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, the unit will produce 94 million cubic feet a month of high purity oxygen for Gary works and Gary sheet and tin mill demands.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 174, No. 9, September 1, 1958. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7;
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SQUIBB'S NEW HEAD: John J. Tooby, named to head the Squibb Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, succeeding John C. Leppart, who has retired from the corporation and will serve as consultant.

Polyethylene in Color Is Resistant to Flame

W. R. Grace & Co. has come up with flame-retardant compounds of high-density polyethylene—in a variety of colors, to boot—paving the way, the company says, to new or improved products never before possible with polyethylene.

The compounds of "Grex" high-density polyethylene were developed in the Clifton, N. J., technical service laboratories of Grace's polymer chemicals division..

With this latest move, Grace claims to be first to offer a range of colors in a flame-retardant polyethylene, either low or high-density type (see picture on page 3).

Colors include white, black, grey, dark blue, light blue, green, pink, orange, scarlet, yellow.

Among the first applications for these flame-retardant "Grex" high-density polyethylene compounds are television yokes (housings for electrical components of television tubes); baby bottle warmers; cylinder heads for tanks containing nitrogen, oxygen and acetylene.

Other indicated applications are television high-voltage sockets; automobile electrical connectors; electrical sockets for general use; electrical bushings; insulators; specialized aircraft applications; air ducts for ships.

While many of the applications will be in the electrical and electronics field be-

—Continued on page 37

Thiokol Is Seeking Funds Through a Stock Offering

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N.J., has filed a registration statement with Securities & Exchange Commission on 113,500 shares of its $1 par capital stock.

The company intends to offer this stock to its shareholders at the rate of one new share for each twelve shares held.

Net proceeds of this financing will be added to Thiokol's general funds and will be available for general corporate purposes, including expansion of facilities. Some $4.5 million is earmarked for expansion at the firm's Utah Division during 1958-59.

Thiokol is also planning to sell to one or more institution investors $5 million to $7 million worth of fifteen to twenty-year unsecured notes.

The proceeds of these notes are expected, first, to be applied to the reduction of short-term indebtedness. However, such proceeds will be available for additional capital spending.

Fluorine Successfully Tamed As Rocket Propellent Oxidizer; Seen Ultimate Breakthrough

In what it hails as "the last major breakthrough in chemical rockets," Bell Aircraft Corporation has successfully harnessed liquid fluorine to increase the power output of today's rocket engines by as much as 40 percent. Meaning of this development, says the Buffalo, N. Y., company, is that now the US—using rocket boosters similar to those in existing ICBM and IRBM missiles—will be able to put into orbit space vehicles weighing considerably more than Russia's Sputnik III (about a ton and a half).

The key, which engineers at Bell's Niagara Frontier Division found in accomplishing the first large-scale rocket thrust chamber firings using liquid fluorine, is this:

Propellent combinations presently in use, such as liquid oxygen and kerosene, yield a sea level specific impulse of about 245 pounds of thrust for one second of each pound of propellent consumed. With liquid fluorine as the oxidizer, instead of liquid oxygen, this thrust can be hiked from 300 to 345 pounds, depending upon the fuel used.

Payload Increases Seen

Bell, therefore, sees in this fluorine application to rocket propulsion payload increases of up to 70 percent with existing ballistic missiles and space vehicles now on the drawing board.

Fluorine, it reports, can be combined with existing fuels to produce propellent combinations capable of increasing from 22 to 40 percent the potential power of current rocket engines.

This increased efficiency, it points out, will allow a tremendous reduction in the size and weight of rocket-powered missiles of the future without sacrificing performance.

Prior to the Bell research, liquid fluorine, which combined with water to produce a combustion temperature of 5,000 degrees, had been used primarily in the atomic energy field.

Research and development work which led to the successful firings by Bell was closely coordinated with the power plant laboratory of the Air Force Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, Ohio, which is sponsoring the work.

To bring off the successful rocket firing, Bell engineers had to conduct an intensive research program to evaluate fluorine's

—Continued on page 35

Chemico Will Construct Ammonia-Urea Facility

Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, has been awarded a contract to design and build ammonia and urea plants which will expand the present nitrogen producing facilities of Cooperative Farm Chemicals Association, Laurence, Kan. The project is scheduled for completion August 31, 1959.

The ammonia plant, with a rated capacity of 100 tons per day, will be based on natural gas. Two stages of monoethanolamine scrubbing and methanation will be used for gas purification. The plant will include facilities for storing 15,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia at atmospheric pressure.

The urea plant will produce thirty tons per day of urea for preparing urea-ammonium nitrate solutions.

Sulfuric Acid Alkylation Unit Set by Chinese for Taiwan

Chinese Petroleum Corporation has awarded Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., a contract for the design, engineering and equipment supply of a sulfuric acid alkylation plant to be erected at Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China.

The plant will initially produce 600 barrels per day of high octane aviation alkylation.

WITCO PURCHASING CHIEF: Michael D. MacBurney, appointed director of purchases for Witco Chemical Company, New York. He succeeds George F. Polzer, who was recently elected vice-president and director of Ultra Chemical Works, a Witco division.

Soaps Bounced Back In 2nd Quarter Rally

Sales of soaps and detergents bounced back during the second quarter of the year to bring the half year totals to within 1.3 percent of the record sales established during the first half of 1957.

Reports from manufacturers participating in the quarterly sales census conducted by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, representing a substantial portion of the industry's volume, record total soap and detergent sales of 1,965,477,000 pounds, compared to 1,991,695,000 pounds reported sold for the first six months in 1957.

Dollar sales for six months this year amounted to $495,611,000, up 3.9 percent over first half 1957.

Sales of synthetic detergents, solids and liquids, representing 72 percent of the total market, amounted to 1,427,280,000 pounds valued at $349,024,000, up 1.7 percent over 1957 in tonnage and 7.8 percent in dollar value. Sales of liquid

—Continued on page 35

Glyco Interests Are Sold By Bennett and Rosendahl

Harry Bennett and Edward Rosendahl have sold their interests in Glyco Products Company, New York. Recently, Chas. Huisking & Co., took steps to acquire Glyco, renaming its newly-acquired subsidiary Glyco Chemicals Corporation.

Both Messrs. Bennett and Rosendahl will act in consulting capacities to Glyco. Mr. Bennett will continue as editor-in-chief of the "Chemical Formulary."

Mr. Bennett is leaving September 5 with some members of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists to attend various scientific symposia and visit plants and laboratories of manufacturers in Europe.

TVA Is Censured For Its Ambitious Fertilizer Efforts

Tennessee Valley Authority's fertilizer activities are under fire again. Now doing the cannonading is the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which contends that the agency's program has "actually gone beyond research and development."

In a new study published yesterday (August 31), dealing primarily with TVA as a supplier of electric power, the chamber suggests that the agency's production of chemicals "has become competitive with the taxpaying, investor-financed fertilizer industry."

Producing Five Kinds

TVA, the business organization points out, has been producing five kinds of fertilizer: concentrated superphosphate, calcium metaphosphate, fused tricalcium phosphate, ammonium nitrate and di-ammonium phosphate.

The fertilizer currently in heaviest production by the agency is ammonium nitrate, and its output has been between fourteen and seventeen percent of the total US production over the last three years. Here's what the chamber has to say about this:

"While both the manufacture and the experimental and demonstration use of ammonium nitrate in the mid-40s would seem to be in accord with the legislative directive given TVA, there is a definite question of the need for continuing such a high rate of production."

In support, the chamber quotes a Department of Agriculture report issued in June of last year which states:

"The fertilizer industry particularly in the case of nitrogenous material has more production capacity than it can use at present."

The chamber goes on to point out that TVA prices its fertilizers about 10 percent below the competitive market. The

—Continued on page 38

Anti-Virus Serum Found By British Scientist Team

British scientists have come up with a new method of halting the growth of viruses. Involved is the pitting of inactivated viruses against living viruses. According to a paper read by Dr. Alick Isaacs, of the London laboratories of the British Medical Research Council, before a session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a substance called Interferon is used. Dr. Isaacs led a team that discovered the material.

Dr. Isaacs told the scientists that the membranes of living eggs were infected with dead influenza viruses. The resultant products were washed out and reinoculated into cultures of living viruses. The live viruses ceased to exist as a growing colony. They were unable to reproduce themselves, Dr. Isaacs said.

Gilsonite Installation Observes A Birthday

The world's first privately financed commercial plant to make gasoline and high-purity metallurgical coke from a raw material other than crude oil completed its first year of operation in Gilsonite, Colo., this month, with all processing phases proved out successfully. This is the $16 million refinery of American Gilsonite Company, affiliate of Barber Oil Corporation and Standard Oil Company of California.

The raw material is a solid hydrocarbon, gilsonite ore, which it "wet"-mined by hydraulic methods in Utah and transported to the refinery over the world's first pipeline to cross a mountain range. Gilsonite, Colo., located outside Grand Junction, is connected to the company's mines in the Uintah Basin seventy-two miles away by a six-inch pipeline which attains a maximum elevation of 8,500 feet in traversing the Book Cliffs Mountains.

India Sets Up Sulfuric Acid Target: 420,000 Tons

India is setting itself a production target of 420,000 tons of sulfuric acid by 1960-61. So reports the Indian Embassy in Washington.

Current output of the acid is around 200,000 tons annually. However, the country has a total installed capacity of 273,000 tons, which is expected to come into use shortly.

Because India is very dependent on sulfur imports, the government is now looking into iron sulfide deposits at Amjohr to see whether adequate pyrites exist for a planned daily sulfur production of 100 tons.

Indian superphosphate production reached 165,000 tons in 1957, nearly double the previous year's output. However, production of nitrogenous fertilizers has remained constant.

Soda ash production will increase as installed capacity rises 210,000 tons by year's end with the completion of two privately-owned plants. The nation's Second Plan calls for a 1960-61 soda ash goal of 320,000 tons.

India began producing in quantity for the first time last year a number of new chemical products, including thylene-dibromide, sodium silicofluoride, moisture-proof cellophane and bank check paper.

Salt production reached a record high of 98.3 million maunds (3 million tons) last year, an 11 percent increase over India's 1956 total. Salt exports in 1957 totaled 372,000 tons, 43 percent over the previous year and the highest export level achieved since India became self-sufficient in salt in 1951-52.

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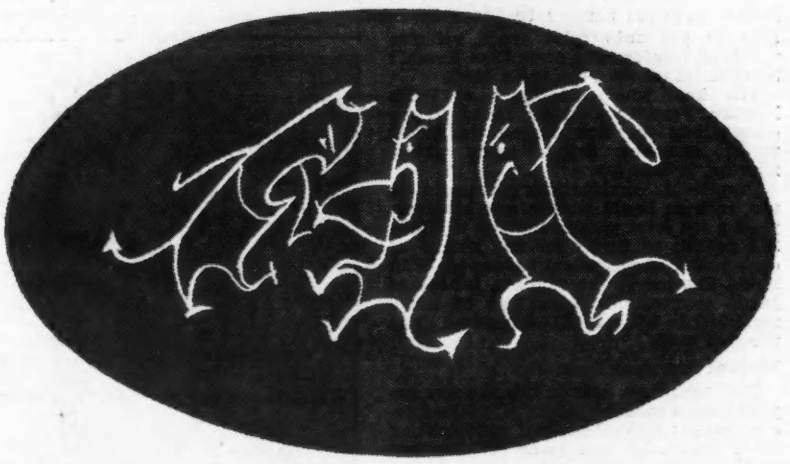

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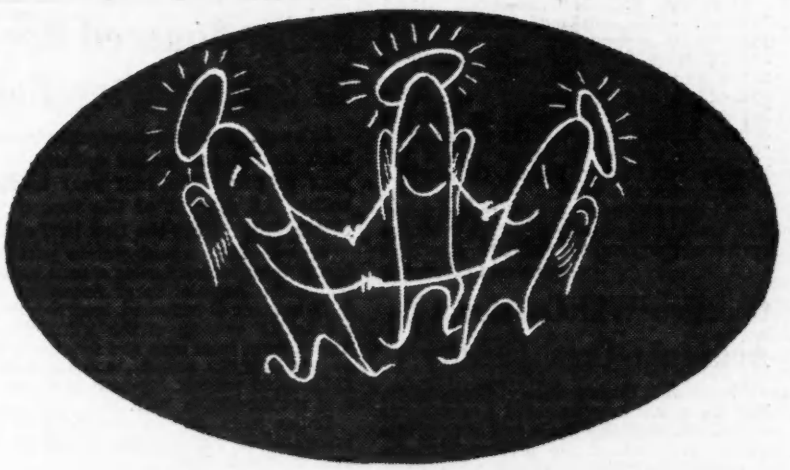

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BAKER PERSONNEL SHIFTS: Keith F. Kennedy (left), former secretary and director of personnel for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N.J., promoted to a new position of broader responsibility in the international division of Baker's parent firm, Vick Chemical Company, New York. Sherman L. Tibbetts (right), personnel manager, assumes full responsibilities for Baker's personnel division.

NIH and PHS Are Urged to Give Krebiozen Secret Evaluation Test

Krebiozen, the hotly-disputed anti-cancer drug, will be secretly evaluated by the National Institutes of Health and the Public Health Service if Sen. Paul Douglas has his way. The Illinois lawmaker, who made his proposal as the eighty-fifth congress was preparing to close up shop, feels that the public is "bewildered" by conflicting statements regarding the drug. Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, he reports, has found Krebiozen to be helpful in the treatment of cancer.

AMA SEMINAR CHAIRMAN: Herman B. Goldstein of the Warwick Chemical Division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y., named chairman of the research laboratory administration seminar of American Management Association, to be held in New York in September.

On the other hand, American Medical Association has denounced the preparation and the National Research Council on the basis of the AMA report has said that there is no evidence of curative or palliative effects from use of the compound.

To Push for Secret Tests

So, Mr. Douglas intends to push for secret tests by NIH and PHS next session. Under his plan, NIH would conduct a sample test of Krebiozen upon 200 more or less terminal cancer cases of patients who had applied to the institutes for help.

One hundred cases would be treated with Krebiozen, while the other 100 would be given mineral oil instead.

PHS and Dr. Ivy would choose a well-known biostatistician who would help design the details of the test. The biostatistician would be the only one to know

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Tin Controls Imposed

Britain imposed controls Saturday (August 30) on tin imports from Red China and Soviet Russia. The move is aimed at preventing the Communist bloc from depressing world tin prices.

SOCMA Luncheon Meeting Is Slated for September 9

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold a luncheon September 9 in the Palm Terrace Suite of the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Cocktails will be at noon; luncheon will be at 12:30 p.m. Speaker for the afternoon, Dr. Franklin P. Kilpatrick, head of the consumer research division of National Analysts, Inc., will talk on "Market Research Aids to Effective Product Promotion."

Austrian Chemicals Climb On, Setting Pace for Nat'l Industry; Skilled Labor Is Only Problem

Look to the Austrian chemical industry to climb further into the sun this year. Preliminary reports on the first five months of 1958 show strides upward in key items such as cosmetics, rayon staple fiber and rubber products over 1957. And 1957 was a banner year. The chemical industry in Austria—as in most other industrially-oriented European countries—has been the pace setter in industrial recovery from the ruin of the post war years. But Austrian chemicals haven't been satisfied with reaching levels held before World War II. According to a report by the Business and Defense Services Administration, chemical production in 1957 was almost three times that of 1937 (and this statistic does not include many items produced for the first time in post-war years.)

Heavy advances made in chemical industry growth in 1957 were only a step in a series of such annual progress reports. Gross value of production last year was 7.7 billion schillings (26 schillings: $1 US), 13 percent above that in 1956. Exports of chemical raw materials and products were valued at 1.9 billion schillings, approximately 20 percent higher than 1956; imports rose by about the same rate, from 3.2 billion schillings to 3.8 billion.

Skilled Labor a Problem

The only problem the burgeoning industry fails to overcome, the BDSA report says, is that of its need for skilled labor. Trained workers as well as highly-qualified technical and scientific personnel continue to be difficult to recruit.

Nationalization of industry is a factor of growing importance to the industry. According to employment data, about 13 percent of the chemical industry has been nationalized; in terms of 1957 production value, the percentage was somewhat higher.

The nationalized sector includes the Austrian Nitrogen Works; the lithopone, lead pigment, and sulfuric acid plants of Beleiberger Bergwerks Union, an important lead and zinc producer; and the cop-

—Continued on page 62

LILLY UNIT MANAGER: Kenneth P. Ginn, named manager of the production methods departments of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis Ind.

Plastics Show to Draw Canadians Out in Force

A record attendance of more than 500 Canadian plastics and plastics product manufacturers and marketers is expected at the eighth national plastics exposition and annual national conference to be held in Chicago, November 17-21, at the Amphitheatre and Hotel Morrison, according to The Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), Inc.

Canadian plastics materials production, which now accounts for almost 10 percent of the total annual $1.2 billion output of Canadas' burgeoning chemical industry, now is being applied in more than 200 categories of industrial, consumer, commercial and military products manufactured and marketed by Canadian companies.

Twenty-nine plants are now producing more than $100 million of primary plastics materials annually in Canada. These Canadian raw materials producers have quintupled their yearly output in the past

—Continued on page 43

CMRA Market Shop Set for French Lick

Multi-million dollar markets—representing nitroparaffins, chelating compounds, chemicals from fats and the polyox series—will be highlighted in the market shop sessions during the market research conference at French Lick, Ind., September 24-26.

An innovation for this meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, the market shop will provide a forum to examine closely and critically the role of market research in these four chemical projects as they gained commercial realization.

The speakers—prominent executives in the chemical industry—promise to discuss

—Continued on page 31

Guenther to Be Honored

The American Society of Perfumers at a meeting to be held on October 15 at the Advertising Club in New York will present a bronze plaque to Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritsche Bros., honoring him for the work he has done on essential oils. At the same meeting, Dr. Guenther will present his lecture and color sound film on production of essential oils in Africa.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, French - Lick - Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 24-26; adhesives meeting, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., November 12-13.

Chemical Section of 1958 National Safety Congress, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 20-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Beltsville, Md., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, General Oglethorpe hotel, Savannah, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Conference on Air Pollution, Sheraton - Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

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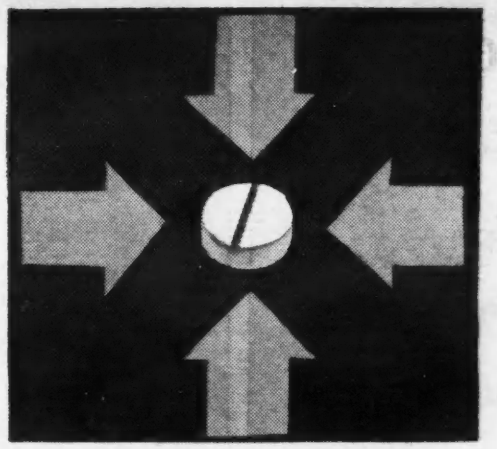

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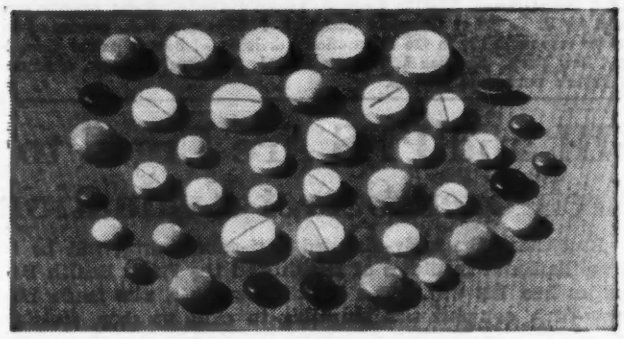

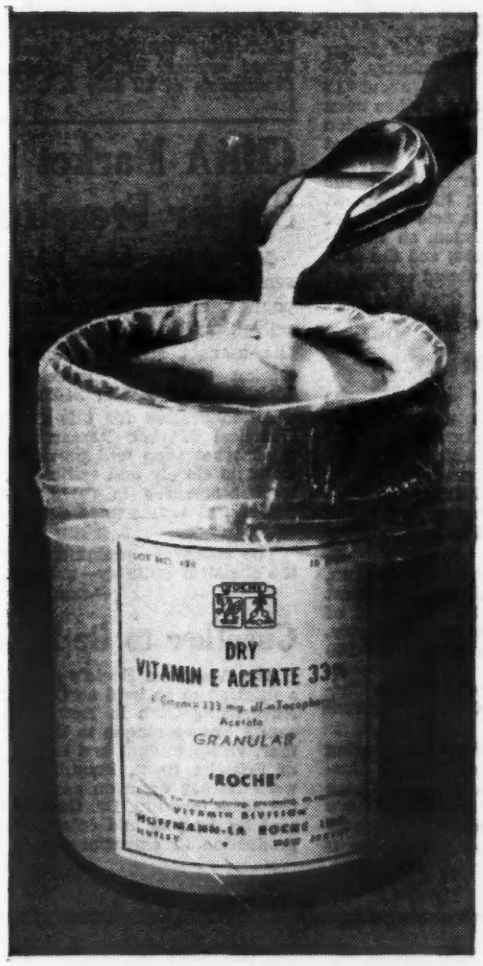

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¼- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37¼- —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, tmp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .83½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.15 - 1.17
flake lb. 1.11 - 1.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 2.35 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 38.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil)
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .33½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys			ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextrolaevo	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	W.	west
		neut.	neutral	whse.	warehouse
		NF	National Formulary	w w	water-white
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the material.

Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 —
powd., cs. lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs lb .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb 0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs. 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —
fib dms. contract works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2630- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd., basis ton 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 13.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate USP fib. dms. ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb 1.03 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms. works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .3145- .3245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonum bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF cms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs., f.o.b. works ton.60.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms lb .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .37

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.95
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 18.00 - 22.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld, lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms. c.l., frt., allw lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17½- —
Spanish, bgs., lb. .17½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, annyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 3.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls. dms lb .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude, 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —

Smart Birds depend on Publicker!

For Uniform Quality—Steady Supply—Prompt Delivery

★ Ethyl Alcohol ★ Ethyl Acetate ★ Acetone
★ Butyl Alcohol ★ Amyl Acetate ★ Acetic Acid
★ Butyl Acetate ★ Refined Fusel Oil

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PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4180 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6670

Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 80-90 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy	ton	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	5.75	6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots	oz.	5.00	5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns	lb.	2.25	—

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units	.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip, bgs, c.i. works	ton	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots works	ton	126.50	—
Barium chlorate dms works	lb	.37	.41
Barium chloride anhyd, bgs, c.i. works	ton	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	186.00	—
Barium chloride, NF cryst., 100-lb dms	lb	.32	—
tech. cryst. bgs. c.i. works, 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs, frt equald.	lb	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt equald	ton	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate, ons, c.l, t.l, divd	lb	16	—
obls, l.c.l, t.l.l, divd	lb	17	—
Barium oxide, grd, dms, c.l, t.l, frt equald	ton	275.00	—
dms, l.c.l, t.l.l, frt equald	ton	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms, frt equald	lb	.20	—
Barium stearate, cns, c.l, frt, alld,	lb	.41	—
cns., l.c.l, same basis	lb	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms	lb	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms, c.l., works,	ton	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton	110.00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs, mines	ton	25.00	—
95-75% bgs, mines	ton	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs, c.l., St. Louis	ton	55.00	-55.25
paper bgs, ex whse, New York	ton	79.65	—
Battery acid, chys, c.l, works, E, 100 lbs		2.35	—
chys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	-10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	7.00	-10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.10	3.05
55-60%, cns	lb.	2.50	3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns, dms,	lb.	2.30	3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.56	.58
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.67	Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	.60	Nom.
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.67	Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb, ctns	lb.	.73	.73
white, slabs, 100-lb, ctns	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb, ctns	lb.	.65	.67
yellow slabs, 100-lb, ctns	lb.	.64	.66
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
imp, Italian, white, high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	91.00	—
bgs, 1-ton lots ex whse	ton	94.00	—
low gel, bgs, 5-ton lots ex whse	ton	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, chys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.90	.96
Tech, chys, dms, t.l	lb.	.43	—
chys, smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.31	—
Chicago district	gal.	.31	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.31	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.31	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.31	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.31	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.31	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.31	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.31	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks,	gal.	.31	—
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech, high gamma, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb.		.00825	—
dms, l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms, c.l, divd, gamma unit-lb.		.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt, alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls, l.c.l, same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt, alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., divd,	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., divd	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., divd	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt, alld	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra, cs	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms, 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, chys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt, equald	lb.	.21	—
chys, smaller lots, frt, equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.22	—
chys, t.c.l, same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, divd., Metropolitan area,	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.88	1.00
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.96	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms	lb.	.58	.80
Tech., dms., divd	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms.,	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., chys., dms., c.l, works frt equald	lb.	22½	25½
chys dms, t.c.l, same basis	lb.	23½	25½
tanktrucks, divd, Metropolitan area	lb	.21	—

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal chys in steel dms, prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works,	lb	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns	lb	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, ons	lb	1.75	1.80
Benzyl[illegible] chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	12.75	-14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst, bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns	lb.	1.80	1.90
Rectified, cns	lb.	1.70	1.80
Bismuth chloride, tars	lb.	3.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.80	4.90
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms	lb.	4.47	5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms	lb	4.37	4.43
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd, tars	lb	4.23	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs, c.l., t.l., frt, alld,	lb.	.30	—
bgs, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls	lb	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls	lb	45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York, unit-ton	6.75	-	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton	7.75	-	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l	lb	.13	.14
bgs., t.l	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot, bls	lb	48	50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms	lb.	2.55	2.75
Peruvian, dms	lb.	2.10	2.55
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated, obls	lb.	1.50	—

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Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd. 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.87.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½%, bgs. c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.63.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
c.l. works ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. ton.108.75 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms. smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.168.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.902.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms. ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms. smaller lots same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, ens lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas cyls, truck-load works lb .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine purif. cs c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 - —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, 100 lb chys lb 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, buts lb 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF ens. 100 oz lots oz. 1.15 Nom.
Buchu leaves bls lb 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene refd cyls c.l. refy lb .21 - —
cyls l.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .87½ - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .88½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .85 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l. works lb .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms. c.l. works lb .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 42½ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 40 - —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate dms c.l., t.l., works lb .55 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .55½ - —
Butyl oleate refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms m 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Butyl stearate dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butyltamine (see Mono- Di and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs. c.l. works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb tin dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.86 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red., orange-red shade, bbls., basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.53 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP. dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, 6b dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF. 100 -lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l. dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh. bgs. c.l. works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Gran. purif., dms lb .21 - —
USP, dms. lb. .33 - —
Liquor, 60%, tanks, frt. equald ton.13.50 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms lb. .76 - —
USP dms. lb. 67 - .69
Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45 lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm 30.80 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000 lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb 4.53 - —
Calcium lactate NF dms. 10,000-lb lots or more works lb .36 - .40
smaller lots works lb .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate USP dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs c.l frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., ngs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate ngs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated ngs c.l., works lb .06 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb 40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated NF dms., kgs lb 3.68 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb .80 - .85
tablets 1-oz., 4-oz cs lb .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb .61 - —
tablets, ctns. 1,000-lb lots lb .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb .86 - —
ctns smaller lots lb .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb .38 - .65
White, dms lb .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified cns lb 9.35 -12.00
Candelilla wax, crude bgs lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb .25 - —
Capryl alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb .19 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 99-99% dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb .19½ - —
Caprylic acid dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway, oil, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Polish, bgs. lb .09½ - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .15
Solid, wholesale, works ton.80.00 -85.00
Carbon disulfide 99-gal. dms. c.l., works frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .06¼ - .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb .18 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms. c.l frt alld lb .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .13¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¾
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppy, cs. lb 2.80 - —
Guatemala cs lb 2.75 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Ceylon bgs lb 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax chalky bgs., ton lots lb 68 - 69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd. pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude bgs. ton ton lots lb. .71 - .73
Parnanyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow No. 1, Ceara bgs., ton lots lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Parnanyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c higher
Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure cryst. 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip. 80 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., edible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, eastern seaports lb. .18½ - .19
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms. dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella musk dms. frt alld. 100% basis lb 1.24 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .54 - —
"B" lb. .53 - —
"C" lb. .52 - —
Rorintje "A" lb. .54 - —
"B" lb. .53 - —
"C" lb. .52 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP)
Castor oil, dom. blown dms. c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2750 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 - —
tanks lb. .2660 - —
unbodied dms., c.l lb. .2660 - —
dms. l.c.l lb. .2700 - —
tanks lb. .2460 - —
hydrogenated, bgs. ton lots lb. .3125 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32.50 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l lb. .2680 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2800 - —
tanks lb. .2½ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .22¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
tanks lb. .20¼ - —
Refd and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2850 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2930 - —
tanks lb. .2.50 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600 - —
Castor oil, sulfated 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids dehydrated dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb .37¼ - .39¼
Castor-pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .51 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28½ - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½ - —
Celery seed oil, bots lb.13.00 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd. bgs., ctns. 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis. bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.95
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns. 500-lb lots or more lb .65 - .75
NF, fib cns., 100-lb lots or more lb .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style bls lb. Nominal
Roman, cs lb. 2.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb.360.00 - —

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Charcoal—Cobalt Hydrate

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works cn. .26½- .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal bone (see Bone black)
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF cns lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 69% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855 —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0969- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .88 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25

Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .76 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .76 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.t.l. same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86¼- —

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80¼- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.23 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .53
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .81 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Extra, bots., cs. lb. 5.05 - —
Citric acid, USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - 1.00
Java-type, dms. lb. .57 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.25
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-36L, Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

PROTECT THE "FROG POND"—This landmark on Boston's historic Common must be kept clean and fresh-looking all year round. "Ramuc" Enamel, a Parlon® (chlorinated rubber) based paint designed for constant submersion in water does the job efficiently. Manufactured by Inertol Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., the paint was last applied in May, 1957. The pool is now well along in its second year, with no repainting indicated.

IMPROVE EXISTING PRODUCTS—The cap and valve of this garden hose spray gun are molded with Pro-fax®, Hercules' exciting new polypropylene. Tough, durable, lightweight, and low in cost, Pro-fax is now providing many new and improved products in fields previously served by metal, wood, or glass.

PRESERVE THE PRINTED WORD—Billboard posters are now being protected with a coating based on EHEC, Hercules® ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose. EHEC lacquers won't bleed the inks and yet protect the posters against extremes of weather. Its solvency in low-solvent solutions makes EHEC ideal as a film-former in numerous formulations.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

658-7

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 . —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co bbls, dlvd. lb. .83 . —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 . —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 . —
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 . —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 . —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 . —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co dms, dlvd. lb. .44 . —
Cocaine, USP cns. 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 . —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 . —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 . —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .15½- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .14⅜- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 . —
Coconut oil acids dist. dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 . —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 . —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 . .09¼
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 . —
Codeine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 . —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 . —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 . —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 . —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms lb. .34 . —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 . —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 . .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 . —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 . .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 . .24
No. 3, bgs lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .40 . .80
Copaiba oil, cns lb. 1.75 . 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 . —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb .54 . —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3190- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3340- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 . .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms. works lb. .36½- .37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3680- .3980
Copper cyanide, tech, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 . —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 . —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 . .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 . —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .26½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29 . .31
Copper oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 . —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42¾- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots. lb. .40½- —
99% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .38½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 . —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 . —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 . 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1805- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.05 . —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.55 -14.05
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.20 . —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.95 . —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 25.15 . —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.15 -29.15
Copper, undecylenate dms lb 2.75 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 199.00 . —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton. 194.00 . —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.50 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 . —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 . —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1610- .1635
tanks lb. .1610- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 . —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 . —
Corn syrup, 43° Be non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 . —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 . —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cuatus oil, bots oz 6.00 . —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 58.00 . —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11½ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .11¼- .11⅝
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .11 . —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 . —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 . .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 . .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., chys., lb. 3.05 - 3.30
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 . —
crude, soln 50% tanks, works gal. .192 . —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 . .44
dms l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 . .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 . .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).

Creosote, wood, beechwood, chys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., chys lb. 1.30 . —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 . —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 . —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 . —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 . —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 . —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 . —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 . —
o-Cresol 30.5°C m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 . —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 . —
tanks, same oasis lb. .15 . —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb. .14¼- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 . —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 . —

o-Cresol, 25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 . —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 . —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 . —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 . —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 . —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 . —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 . —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 . —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.25 . —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 . —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 . 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 . —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- .25
Crotonic acid, 98% dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .51 . —

Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 14.25 . —
Cube root, powd 5% rotenone bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb. .27 . —
Cubeb berries XX, NF, bgs lb. .90 . —
Powd., cs lb .95 . —
Cubeb oil, cns lb 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms. c.l. works lb 12 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb 14 —
tanks, works lb 11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .33 . —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 7.50 -14.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 . —
pulv. 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton 2.85 . —
Indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 . —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 . —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 . —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 . —
dms., c.l. dlvd W of Rockies, gal. .77 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 . —
tanks, works gal. .55 . —

DEPENDABLE MAJOR SOURCE OF CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS

The wide distribution of manufacturing and warehouse facilities makes Stauffer a dependable, continuous and *flexible* source of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons. Plants at Louisville and Niagara Falls . . . warehouses and distributor points throughout the country are sources for Stauffer Chlorinated Hydrocarbons.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE Technical grade meets all specifications. Available in drums, tank trucks and tank cars.

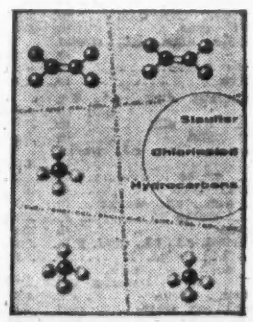
CHLOROFORM Our plant at Louisville—newest in the country—employs the latest processing techniques and assures a product of exceptionally high quality. Greatly enlarged facilities guarantee immediate shipment in drums, trucks and tank cars. Two grades: U.S.P. and Technical.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE Available in great quantities at highest levels of purity for every technical and industrial use.

PERCHLORETHYLENE Technical grade for industrial degreasing and Dry-cleaning grade, both stabilized for use in all standard machines. Drums, tank trucks and tank cars from many points throughout the country.

TRICHLORETHYLENE For industrial degreasing and chemical intermediate use. Available in drums from Louisville and stock points throughout the country; in drums, tank cars and tank trucks from Niagara Falls.

Stauffer Chlorinated Hydrocarbons meet all standards for purity, exceed many, and are notably high in the case of chloroform. They are shipped in quantities from drums to tank cars of various capacities.



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P. O. BOX 9716, HOUSTON 15, TEXAS

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane USP hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb .43 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16½
unscraped bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼ - .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16
nubs bgs lb 17¾ 20
Siam, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .37 - .42
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31 - .34
No 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD tech. flake grd, nb, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms. t.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb 1.75 3.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton 51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton 60.75 - —
18-20% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l. works ton 69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½ - .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½ - .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
Dextrin, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾ - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .32½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l. dlvd lb 1.20 - —
dms. t.t.l., dlvd lb 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb 61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb 32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb 31½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb 58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾ - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .25¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. 44 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 147 50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb 1.20
Digitoxin USP bots gram 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb 26 .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. works lb. 14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850 - .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk, bulk gram. .0850 - .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone dms. works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech. dms lb 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb .68½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd 100% basis lb .69½ - —
tanks dlvd 100% basis lb .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l., works lb. 1.31 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate 55-gal ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal ret dms. t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal ret dms. t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l. works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald, 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochloromenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks frt. alld E lb. 15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼ - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks frt alld E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd, E lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms. c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentine, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt alld lb .18¾ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. 15¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb 18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb. lots works lb 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs his. c.l US ports ex dock ton 76 00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb .20 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l. f.o.b., works frt equald lb. .14 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd
Blue FD&C No 1 lb 15.65 - 17 60
No 2 lb 15 65 17 60
Green FD&C No 1 lb 15 65 - 17 60
No 2 lb 19 60 - 22 85
No 3 lb 31 30 - 35.90
Red FD&C No 1 cns lb 5.90 7 35
No 2 lb 3.30 4 10
No 3 lb 19.60 - 22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7 50
Violet FD&C No 1 cns lb 15.65 - 17 60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns lb 9 15 - 11 05
No 5 lb 3.30 4 10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb and 1 lb lots dlvd
Black, D&C No 1 lb 10 50 - 10 95
Brown D&C No 1 lb 15 65 - 16 10
Green D&C No 5 lb 15.65 - 16 10
No 6 lb 15 65 - 16 10
No 7 lb 14 35 - 14 80
Orange D&C No 3 lb 10 50 - 10.95
No 4 lb 19 60 - 20 05
No. 5 lb 3.80 - 4.75
Red D&C No 17 lb 10 50 - 10 95
No. 18 lb 23.60 - 24.00
No 19 lb 15 00 - 15 45
No. 21 lb 3 90 - 4.35
No 22 lb 10 50 - 10 95
No. 28 lb 24.15 - 24.65
No 33 lb 17 00 - 17 45
Violet D&C No 2 lb 15 65 - 16 10
Yellow D&C No 7 lb 10 50 - 10.95
No 8 lb 10 50 - 10.95
No 10 lb 13 05 - 13 50
No 11 lb 13 05 - 13 50
Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd
Blue Ext. D&C No 1 cns lb 15 65 16 10
Green Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 15 65 16 10
Red Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 13.05 13 50
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 10 50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb 1 65 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX conc lb 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb 1.27 - —
246 Blue black extra conc. lb 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 2R conc lb 1.79 - —
299 Black F conc lb 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb .93 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb 2.89 - —
581 Black EB 200% lb 1.33 - —
593 Green BY conc lb 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K extra lb 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb 2.30 - —
655 yellow OX lb 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V crystals. lb 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.44 - —
729 Blue B extra conc lb 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra conc lb 4.11 - —
860 induline base ZM lb 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —

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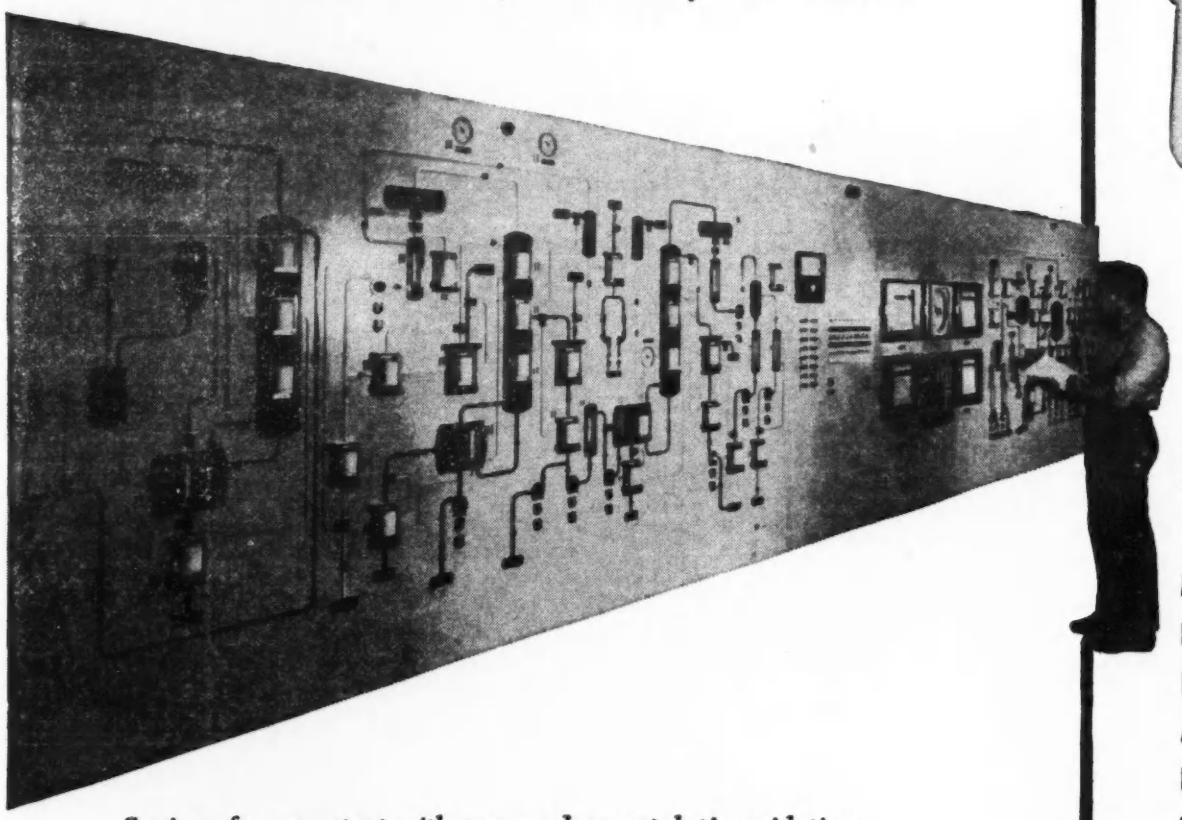

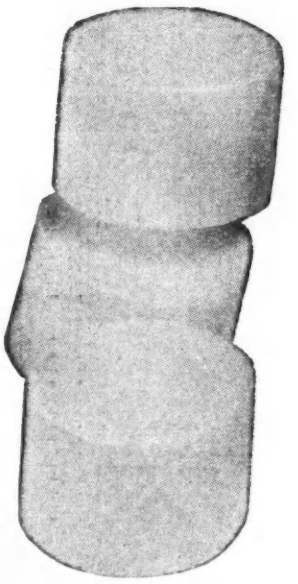

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- Malic Acid
- Succinic Acid
- Dodecenylsuccinic Anhydride
- Meta-phenylenediamine

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40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
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Allied Chemical

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No.
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 • —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.55 • —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb 3.85 • —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.92 • —
1151 Brown R single paste lb 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb 3.00 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN lb 6.02 • —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb 6.33 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB lb 3.54 • —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.20 • 1.22
Tanners bbls lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls lb. .30 • .33
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.44 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 • .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 • .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 • .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —
1-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots, gram. .58 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 6.00 • 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz.67.75 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .17 • —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf, tax paid, dms, dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¼- —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 • —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 • —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. .10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 • —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. lb 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 • —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .36
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 • —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .63 • 1.05
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .70 • 1.20
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 • .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 • 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 • —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20 • —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .21 • —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07¾- —
Ferric acetate, soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
USP, cryst., dms. works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 • .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 • .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 • —
Ferric resinate 6¼% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 • .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .90 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½ .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 • 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 • 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 • —
200,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.135.00 • —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.131.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP, bots. fib. dms., 20-kilo lots or more gram. .48 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1730
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 • —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 • —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .164 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.78 • —
lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoune).
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 • 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 • 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 • 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 • 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.16.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb.18.00 -20.75
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 • 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 • 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb.14.00 • —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .15 • —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .35 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .15½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid tech. 50% dms., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 • —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt alld. lb 2.05 • —
l-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots, gram. .45 • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .18½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E, tanks lb. .16½- .17
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .17 • —
refd., USP, CP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 • —
tanks dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
Glycerine, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l., works lb .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.95 • 2.75
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 • .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 • .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice, all bog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅝- .09¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 • 2.15
NF, liq. cbys., dms lb 2.30 • 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 • 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .85 • 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 • .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 • .44
Tech. grade, bgs lb. .30 • .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 • —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 • —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green bls lb .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs. 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 7.50
a-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 3.43 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tecn., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 26.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.80 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP bots lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots, dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms lb. 2.02 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP dms lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform NF, dms, kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.15
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whol., bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.00 - —
Irish moss bleached prime bls lb 28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore. Cal., N. M., Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev Pacific Coast Ariz., Mon.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure bgs., c.s., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide, red, nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .033 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade, dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 13½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tecn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 3.75
Isoniazid, powd, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms, works lb 4.25 - —

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TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CELANESE BPL	
beta-Propiolactone, wt., % min.	97
Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Pungent, acrylic
Boiling Point, deg. C.	162
Refractive index @ 20°C	1.4131
Specific gravity @ 20/20°C	1.1490
Pounds per gallon @ 20°C	9.56
Flash point, Tag open cup, deg. F.	165

Celanese CHEMICALS

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

See Chemical Materials Catalog and Chemical Week Buyers' Guide for complete listing of Celanese Chemical Products.

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l. dms., dlvd gal. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 • —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 • —

Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 • —
450-lb fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 • 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 • —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 • —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.45 • —
Powd. bbls., same basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .85 • —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.00 • —
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 • .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 • —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 • 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb 3.60 • 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms. lb. .42 • .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 • .59

K

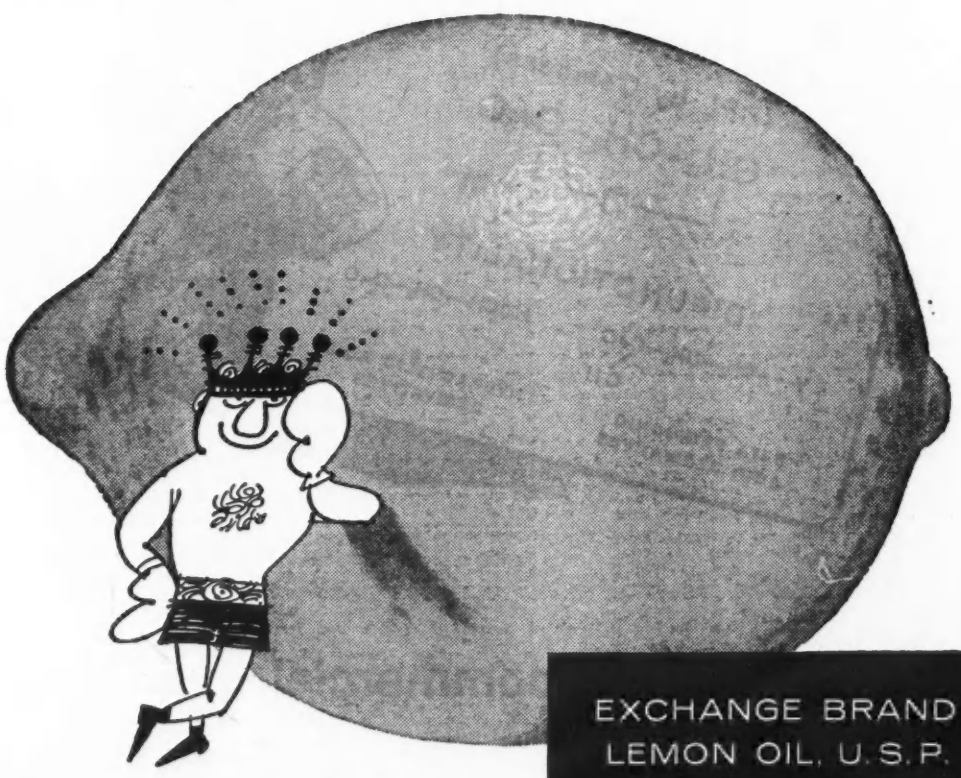
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd. fib. dms. lb. .10 • .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .38 • .43
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .33 • .34
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .30 • .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 • —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375 —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 • —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .3789- .3740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3839- .3790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3889- .3840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3938- .3890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3089- .4675
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —

Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 • —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.20 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 • —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms. ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald. lb. .19 • .19½
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 • 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 • .26
hydrous, dms. works lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .13 • —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .33 • —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 • —
Laurie acid, 90% dms. lb. .30 • .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 • —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 • 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. .95 • 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 • .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 • .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 • —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 • 9.00
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 10.00 -13.00
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 • 2.85
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt alld on 66 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 • —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 • —
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 • —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .1075- —
St. Louis lb. .1055- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .143 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 • —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls. lb. .45 • .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms. works. lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis. lb. .1320- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1420- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1335- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1435- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works. lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .18 • —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 • .18
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 • .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.15 • 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 • 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 • 1.50
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 • .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 • .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 • .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 • —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 • —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 • —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.50 • 6.80
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.20 • 4.30
Syn., 96-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 • —

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.35
90-98%, dms. lb. 5.05 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.63 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, Mills ton.55.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk same basis, ton.49.00- —
Linseed oil raw dms. c.l. New York lb. .1690- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1790- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1340- —
tanks, New York lb. .1490- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1530- .1550
Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2330- —
Linseed pitch dms lb. .06 .06¾
Litharge comm. powd., bbls, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide NF gran., works, frt equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb 1.30 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech. anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd. dms. 500-lb. lots and more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms. works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l. works, lb. .47½- —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms. less-ton lots works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms. works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum powd. bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid No 1 boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. lb. 2.45 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 2.05 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb.12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
Smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthonate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip. 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E ton.97.50 - —
bgs. c.l. dlvd S.E ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton.67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK dust bgs lb. 14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb 60 —
fib dms. to ton lots works lb 62 —
fib dms. single dm. works lb 65 —
Marine pitch, dms lb 04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)
Melamine bgs., c.l. works lb .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .31 - —
Menadione USP bots gram 044 05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works, frt. alld lb. 44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. 46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

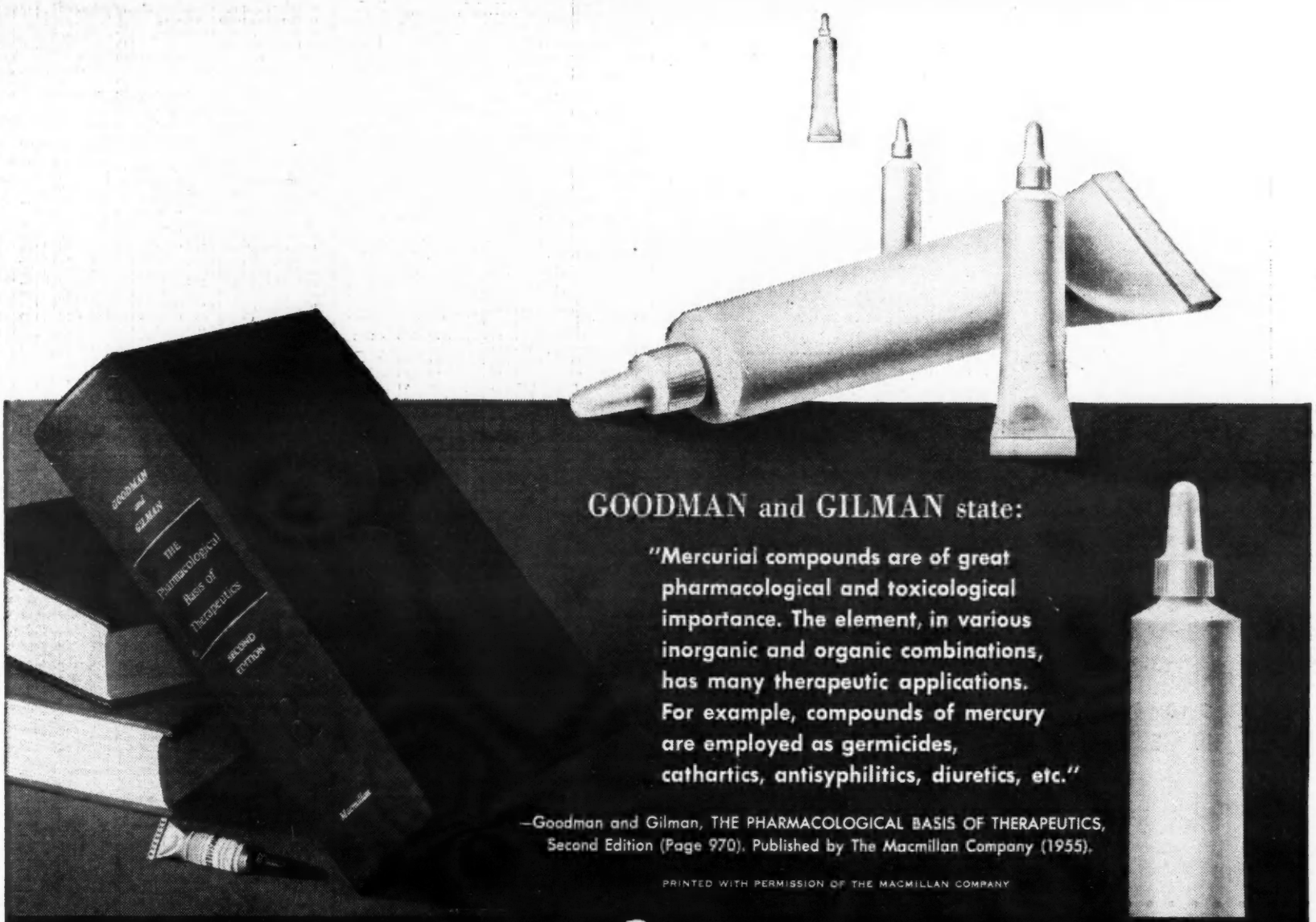
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.08 • —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red NF X fib dms, lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 • —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms lb 6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 238.00 -242.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .60
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 • —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 • —
Syntnetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.25 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 • —
dl-methionine fib. dms., frt. allo. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis, lb. .24 • .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 • —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld E gal. .72 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 • —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 • —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 • 2.75
Methyl benzoate cns. dms lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide service organization prices 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt alld lb. .63 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 • —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis, lb. .16½- —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 4.05 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. 1.12 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate USP cns. 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls. same basis lb 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32 (... m.p., dms works lb .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frieght alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse or frt. allo E lb. .09¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. allo. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt allo E. lb. .09 • —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt allo E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. allo. E. lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160- .067
Mineral oil, white tech. 50-60 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12675- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. 14.5 • —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 • .14½
tanks, New York gal. .18 • —
Molybdated orange, kgs. lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.19 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.30 • —
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • .335
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .29 • —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .29 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt allo lb 3.05 • —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity dlvd lb. 1.07 • —
Monosodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs lb. .29 • .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 • .27
Morphine, ens oz 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate USP, cns oz 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.45 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 5.05 • 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.20 • 5.50
Ketone, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.70 • 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 • —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.45 • —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.40 • —
cns. 25-lb lots lb 1.45 • —
cns., 5-lb lots lb 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb .17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 • .25½
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 • .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 • .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .17 • —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. 15.5 • —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks frt equald lb .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04 • —
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. 18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. allo lb 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 8.50 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L. acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-3,6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. allo lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 • —
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .40 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 • —
Nerolin, ens lb. 2.55 • 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. allo lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 • .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate bbls. works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 • 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.50 • 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt allo lb. 1.20 • —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt allo lb. 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms. dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 • 6.85
38° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
cbys. l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.55 • 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
cbys. l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 • 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 • —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. allo lb. 1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt allo., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. allo lb. .49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. allo. lb. .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline dms. frt allo lb. .445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .14 • —
tanks, frt. allo. lb. .11 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- .40¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42¼
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 • .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 • —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 • .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .15 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 • .27
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E. lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.10 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.50 • 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.60 • .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. allo. lb. .31 • —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. allo. lb. .51 • —
dms. l.c.l. frt allo lb. .53 • —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 • —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.



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—Goodman and Gilman, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 970). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutgalls Aleppo bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese bgs lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.20 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist, East Indian, cns lb. 11.65 -15.75
West Indian, dms. lb. 11.65 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .45 - .95
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., wms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, tlq., dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18¼- .18½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14½- .14¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .23 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.65
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
California, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.30
Messina, cns lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Orange peel, bitter Haitian bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .25 - .30

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 —
Extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb .19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls. c.l., works lb .18½ —
bbls., 10,000-lb lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, 6b dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld lb 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Papain, purified lb. 9.00 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloranilne).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0615- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0615- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0615- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0615- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0615- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1253
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 60.00 - 62.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¾- —
Refd., dms. lb. .21½- .21¾
tanks lb. .19½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

T.C.P.—Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.—Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

D.D.V.P.—Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate

D.E.T.—Diethyl Toluamide
(Minimum 95% Purity)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .27¼- —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .27¼- —
Sarawak, black, bgs. lb. .27¼- —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .43 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .43 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bis., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp USP bls lb. 85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.95
Perchloroethylene dms., c.i., or t.i., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms. t.c.i. dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste bbls frt alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.33 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream dms., c.i., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., t.c.i., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms, c.i., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., t.c.i., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.i., refy lb. .08½- —
dms. t.c.i., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.i., refy, lb. .06½- —
dms. t.c.i. dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- —
soft yellow, dms., c.i., refy lb. .05¾- —
dms., t.c.i., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.i., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., t.c.i., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret dms. c.i., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.i., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.i., frt. alld, E lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.i., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.i., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms., frt. alld, E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.i. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.i., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret dms. t.c.i. same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.i., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms., t.c.i., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.i., t.i., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms, same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.33
fib dms. smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.i., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms t.t.i., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.i., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. t.t.i., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .80 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.i., dlvd E. lb. .41 - —
ums., t.c.i., dlvd. E. lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.i., works lb. .75½- —
dms. t.c.i., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.i. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.i. works lb. .38½- —
bgs. t.c.i. works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .28
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .26

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 5.51 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk, c.l. same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l. works lb. .38 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .63 - —

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls. works lb 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline dms. c.i. works, frt. equald lb. 43 .43¼
dms. t.c.i. works, frt equald lb. 44 —
tanks same basis lb. 415 422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.i. works. lb .32¼- —
dms. t.c.i. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, 99% dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 2.00 - —
Picric acid NF bbls lb. 85 - —
Tech. bbls lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots., vials. oz 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. 65 —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .32½- —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 2.60

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Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .189 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil coml. dms. c.l. works. lb. .0561- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms. c.l. ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .048 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. ..... lb 2.50 —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd. lb. 1.07 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd. lb. .88 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E.lb 4.50 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 57.00 -65.00
Pleurisy root, nis lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin NF dms lb 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, nis lb .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .36 - —
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lbs. .31 - .38
Potassium bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms. c.l. .40 - —
dms. 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .63
Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —

Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst. dms, c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst. works, dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran. dms. lb. .43 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. ..... lb. 1.43 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 23.50 -24.70
Granular, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31½- .33¼
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 23.80 -25.00
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse .. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .755 - .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61¼
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contrated for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. ..... lb. .16½- —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40

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ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

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Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms. 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.83 —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propanol, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered)
Propenyl guaethol, dms lb 24.30 27.00
Propionic acid, syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb 20¼ —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾ —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. 15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb 12¾ —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb 15 —
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 10¢ to 2,000-lb lots works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
lots, smaller lots kilo 55.10 -75.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 —
Propylene Dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .0345- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 —
Propylene Dichloride, prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb 13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb 18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb .39 - —
Pumice, dom. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅜- —
Imp. Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .28
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb 45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. 65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.95
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 218.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼ .08½
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .099225 —
Quercetin, fib dms. kilo lots kilo 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb 40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, quinoline, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 33.00 -39.00
Synthetic lb 15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, 80 dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin 5-phosphate-sodium, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 107.50 —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l., lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .13½- —
Rice starch (see Starch, rice)
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coal tar pitch, roofing)
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. 03¼- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo. 16.50 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib, dms., 1 kilo kilo. 16.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble (insoluble), dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1835- .1885
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1635- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb .07 07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda, sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼ —
fib dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ —
sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼ —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53½- —
100 lbs. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb 1.20 —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —

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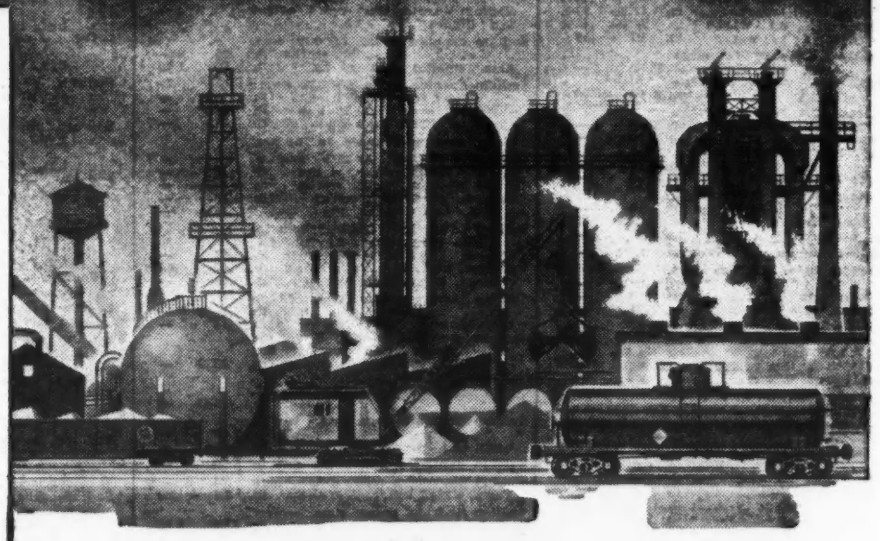

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Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb. 14.00 - 14.75
Sardine oil crude tanks Pac. coast lb No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .50 - .75
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP cns lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil cns lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms frt. alld 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP bots oz. 13.00 - 15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms. c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms. c.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½ —
fib dms smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium powd. 99½% dms. dlvd lb 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Senna leaves Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb .19 - —
siftings lb .17 - —
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .30 - —
powd. bbls. bxs lb .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sesame oil, USP dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs lb. .15½- —
Lebanese hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan hulled shipt., bgs., lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .46 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse. ton 45.00 - 45.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 25.00 - —
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l. works ton 15.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots cs. Troy oz. .88⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP bots., dms. 1,000-oz lots oz 1.15 - —
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 - 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal conc., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .36 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .36½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works, lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works, lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.25 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 11.50 - —

Sodium benzoate, tech. c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech. dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
Solium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, hexahydrate, pea, cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, chys., dms. works lb. .26½- —
Sodium (lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 15,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .83 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst. dms. works, frt alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 49.75 - —
ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .27½ .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs 9.45 - 10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Md., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn. Mo. (except St Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan., Neb W of 98°, N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.9, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs. cy., works lb. .068 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .868 - .868
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb .33 —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 —
Tech. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l. works frt equald lb. .04½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate CP, dms. lb. 55 65
Tech. anhyd. dms. 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 —
dms. less than ton lots, works lb. .337 —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb .13½ —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb. .14¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. 14¾ —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
10-lb. ens., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate ogs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.18 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd. 1:3.2, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 - 13.13
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate fib dms., 2,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks frt equald gal. .31 .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.i., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F b.r. 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
319°-348°F b.r. 16.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
334°-392°F, b.r. 19°c. m.a.p., tanks Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
362°-412°F b.r., 17.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
221°-278°F b.r. 34.8°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 24°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
283°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
294°-383°F b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
357°-403°F. b.r., 34°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F. b.r. 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 60.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .10 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tan., N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1466 .1488
tanks lb. .1266 —
clarified, dms. lb. .1416 .1436
tanks lb. .1216 —
salad, dms. lb. .1456 .1476
tanks lb. .1256 —
Soybean oil acids, dist. dms. lb. .19 .21¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¼ .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms., works.....lb. .03 - .03½
Spartеine sulfate, cns. .....oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.35
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1625- .17
tanks .....lb. .1450- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1325- .16
tanks .....lb. .1330- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Squill, white, bls. .....lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .767 - .777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .963 - 1.459
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works..lb. .83½- .84½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works....lb. 1.021 - 1.041
Starch, corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0633- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .08¾- .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. .....lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs....lb. .16 - .18½
Single-pressed, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Triple-pressed, bgs. .....lb. .18¼- .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .20 - —
Chicago .....gal. .299 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax.....gal. .199 - —
Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk....gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms. lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .33 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., works, lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms .lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton. 56.70 - 68.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots .....oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. .....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk..lb. .1262- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis..lb. .1512- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1712- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works.....lb. .63 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot.....lb. .67¼- .72½
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms....kilo. 9.00 - 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms...kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.33 - 24.45
USP, powd., dms.....kilo. 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms....kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
Powd., dms.....kilo. 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs. 16.25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms..kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms .....kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 - 14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..kilo. 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. .....kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —

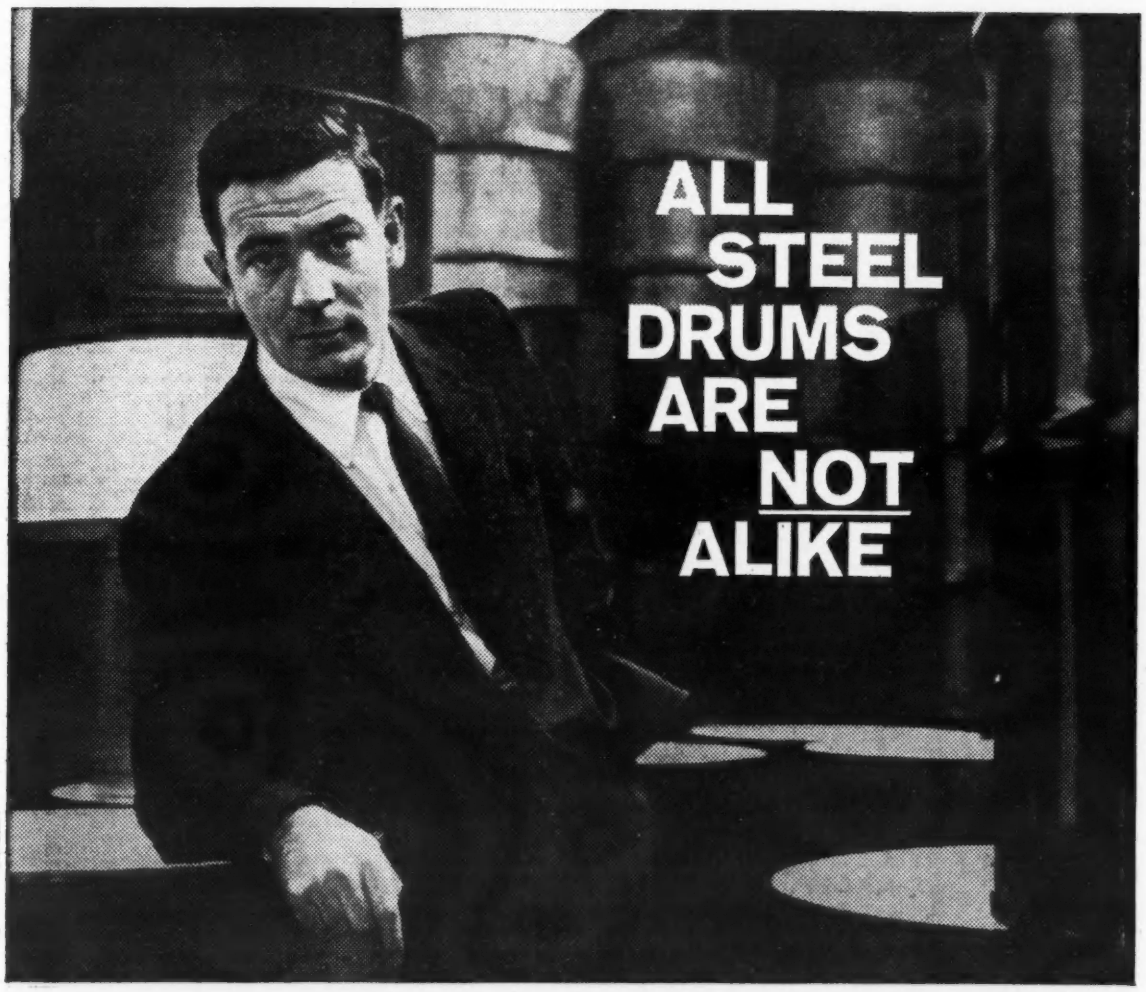
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines..long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 23.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.53 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis...lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works ... lb. .0353- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works .....ton. 18.00 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works .....ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works .....ton. 23.50 - —
99-100% tanks works .....ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .....ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works .....ton. 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs. ex dock .ton. 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 200.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .... lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom. fibrous, New York, grd., bgs. c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works .... ton. 31.00 - 36.00
Dom. fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .. ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized bgs. works. ton. 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - 45.00



Now, from U. S. Steel, you get maximum product protection plus two important purchasing advantages—at no extra cost

Chemically cleaned, then coated with extra zinc phosphate—every rust-inhibited U. S. Steel drum gives you maximum product protection.

But that's not all.

With every U. S. Steel drum *and* every U.S. Steel pail, you automatically get two extra purchasing advantages that can help you save time and money.

1. Full, complete line. U. S. Steel offers today's widest selection of steel shipping containers. From 2½-gallon pails through 57-gallon drums—*plus* a complete line of stainless-steel containers. This wider line allows you to fill all your needs at one time, in one place, with absolute confidence.

USS IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK.

2. Punctual deliveries. U. S. Steel's seven convenient plants assure you of a smooth, even flow of containers—by rail, or in a special fleet of trucks. Our kind of service helps reduce both inventory and production problems. Your normal needs are filled without delay, rush orders get there quicker, too.

Maximum protection, simplified purchasing, punctual deliveries—U. S. Steel gives you all these extras at no extra cost. Why don't you talk over your steel shipping container requirements with the man from U. S. Steel?

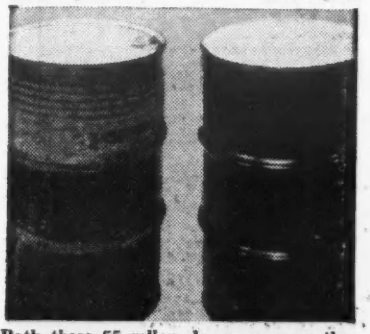
Factories in: Los Angeles, Calif. • Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

United States Steel Products Division

USS

PROOF OF U. S. STEEL PROTECTION!

Ordinary drum after 1 year — U. S. Steel drum after 1 year



Both these 55-gallon drums were weathered for 12 months. Rust appeared on the ordinary drum the first week. U. S. Steel rust-inhibited drum—coated with zinc phosphate—shows no trace of rust whatever.

Tall oil, crude, dms. c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms. c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .08 .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms. c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½ - .06
Tall oil acids, dms. c.l. works lb. .10½ - .12
dms. l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. 06½ - 10
Tall pitch, dms. c.l., works ton 50.00 - 70.00
tanks works ton 40.00 —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- .12
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅛- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13½- .16
tanks lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms. c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms. l.c.l lb 15½ - 17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, recogn. 9-11% ammonia New York bulk unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal feeding 9-11% Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech. dms lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms. lb 7.50 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs. ex whse lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms, c.l. same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms, c.l. lb. 49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. 49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. 51 —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst. powd., 100-lb. fib dms lb 70
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram, No prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram, No prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works lb 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .54½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l. or t.l.t. works lb. .37 - —
tanks works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms. c.l. t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.t., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks dlvd E. of Denver lb .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate 99% bots., dlvd. lc 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo 40.00 - —
USP ampule grade, fib dms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech, bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis, lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech, white, cns lb .60 - 1.00
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .94⅞- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)

Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium, dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis. ton 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo 91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo 166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 122.00 - —
25% dry powd, bots kilo 30.50 - 32.00
33% dry powd., bots kilo 40.65 - 42.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene, coaltar, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms. c.l. or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms. frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. works lb. .23 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd, bbls. lb 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd E, or Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l. works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l., or t.l., works, frt equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln, ret. chys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l. works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Tripheny phosphate, bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red oil, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber, pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, ogs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs. works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse, ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - 90.00
Valonia, cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 - 67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 09½- 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.00 - 11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.50 - 11.00
whole, tins lb. 11.00 - 11.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.25 - 15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 - 11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 - 12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.50 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. 02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 160.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils. Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo. 45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works: Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. .....gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ....gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .29 - —

Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms. t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C. m.p. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks same basis gal. 1.15 - —

Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms. c.l. or t.l. works lb .49 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 40 - —
tanks same basis lb 38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast brewers debittered, USP Saccharomyces dlvd lb .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb. dms lb .60 - —
Torula USP dlvd .....lb 18 - —
Yerba santa leaves bls lb 42 - 43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb 19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No. Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., t.t.l., works .... lb. .29¼- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms .... lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ...100 lbs 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., t.c.l. works....100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. .... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd .... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms. smaller lots works. lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls. c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .14 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10¼- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld .... lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis .lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis .lb. .16¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
USP, etns. c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17¼- —
etns., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .44 - .48
NF, powd., dms. .....lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms., frt. alld. lb. .38½- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, etns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms.,..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.. lb. .25½- —
dms., t.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .04½- —
bgs. 5 tons to c.l. works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs. 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs. smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

Soybean Ass'n Re-Elects Its Entire List of Officers

All officers were re-elected at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Soybean Association which closed last fortnight in Des Moines, Iowa.

They are: President, John Sawyer, Orleton Farms, London, Ohio; vice-president, C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill., and executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, George M. Strayer, Strayer Seed Farms, Hudson, Iowa.

Re-elected to the board of directors for two-year terms were: Mr. Strayer; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Walter M. Scott, jr., Tallulah, La.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; and John H. Butterfield, Pana, Ill.

CMRA Market Shop

—Continued from page 7

all aspects of the growth of these chemicals to their current status. They are Robert E. Bateman, Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York; Hoyt M. Corley, Armour & Co., Chicago; Frank E. Dolian, Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; Parker Frisselle, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

To assure a detailed and objective examination of the commercial birth of these chemicals, a critical panel composed of Richard F. Messing, Arthur D. Little, Samuel D. Koonce, of American Cyanamid Company, New York; George F. Rugar, Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio; and Roger Williams, jr., Roger Williams, Inc., Princeton, N.J., will lead an interrogation.

The initial technical sessions of this conference will provide talks by the following:

Dr. Werner Z. Hirsch, associate professor of economics at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., on "Statistics for Industrial Marketing Research."

John D. Porter, assistant manager of computer procedure for American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, on "Putting Electronic Data Processing to Work."

W. A. Clark, manager of advertising research, Monsanto Chemical Company, on "The Solution of Certain Market Research Problems by Computers."

Miss Audrey Langdon, consultant with W. Alec Jordan Associates, on "Interviewing Technics."

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 174 **September 1, 1958** **No. 9**

Trade Views Invited

Now that the reciprocal trade act has been given a four-year extension and polisters are reporting that they find an increasing regard for a competitive free economy among the world's countries which are not "tongue-tied" on such subjects, it should be pertinently of interest to the nation's business that the United States will participate in trade talks in Geneva about the middle of next month in a special area of freer trade. The specific objective of that conference has been reported to be "to seek easing of import restrictions maintained by Australia, Britain, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, and the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation.

The Southern section of the Eastern hemisphere is steadily increasing in economic potentiality on a world basis. It is beginning to get the attentive interest which that progress deserves—but not enough from the business of this country. There are stated reasons for that lag. Whether they are actually sufficient to explain it, is a big question. One thing is certain: if the United States, as a political or as a business unit in the world economy, is to get where it should be by reason of its resources and ability, it must be more widely initiative in its study, understanding, and recognition of what there is for it to do.

Business will have an opportunity to do its part in the Geneva conference. The Department of State has invited interested businessmen to give it their views on its objective in writing by September 15, addressing the communications to the Inter-Governmental Committee for Reciprocity Information. There has been no intimation of what the department may have been led to expect because of the generally expressed views of business on various aspects of the reciprocal trade program.

The potentialities of reciprocal trade relations have but been tapped in the developments and differences under the GAATT setup. Business has not had the part which it must have. There is a wide difference of opinion on where to lay the blame for that situation. Impartially observed, it leaves some doubt as to the major factor, but there is evidence that business has been at least as much at fault as government. There is a clear indication that the two do not know how to get along together as they should in matters of such earnest mutual concern. Some day, in some way, it may be worked out that business will know what governmental cabinet or other agency it should and must deal with in such matters and will be able to determine promptly and fully how it is to be represented in such dealings. There is need for one actual department of business in the structure of the federal government. There is need also for one national organization properly representative of the country's business as a whole. With such a setup, the relations of business and government could mean something and get somewhere.

Meeting Community Needs

With commendable recognition and appreciation of the fundamental economic fact that the place to work for better things for the people is where they live, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has taken as its major activity for 1958-59 the development and promotion of citizen support for local community cooperation to achieve desirable private and public facilities throughout the nation. In these days of going to the federal government for everything needed or even wanted by at least a hundred persons, that manifestation of belief in self-reliance certainly is good to see. It should be given the support which it deserves from private enterprise as a whole.

One of the other-than-major members of the nation's automotive industry will co-sponsor the Jaycee program. Offering financial assistance and active support, it will aid local chapters in their surveys to determine the needs of their respective communities and the problems which they present. The needs will be appraised, and organized efforts will be made to meet them in the sequence of their relative importance as far as possible.

Assistance in that direction should be offered by all national industries—their customers live in communities, and the local needs for facilities may touch quite closely upon their consequent relations with the localities. Of course, the program should have the full support of all the enterprises of a community where it is undertaken. In communities where there are no local Jaycee chapters, the organizing of such units should be pushed to the extent necessary for the effective application of the aid program. In all localities, there should be recognition of the basic soundness and desirable potentialities of such a "Do-it-yourself" program, and one should be developed and applied. There are in all communities resources from which can be drawn some contribution to the betterment of local conditions. Even the results of unsatisfactory employment conditions can be applied to community improvement—if there be developed an appropriate and adequate community spirit. There is no real need for any junior or senior promotive organization. The community itself can—and should—start the job, carry it on, and finish it.

Regulation of Advertising

There is further illustration of the complexity, confusion, and unsatisfactoriness (from many angles) of "government by commission" in the congressional findings with reference to the failure of the Federal Trade Commission in the regulation of advertising, especially in the drug and related fields. It is difficult to see why that agency should have anything to do with such advertising—or any other, for that matter. It is so overly occupied with its primary objective of assuring free and fair competition and so tangled up in inconsistent interpretations and applications of the anti-trust laws that it cannot be expected to get anywhere with something of which it has no basic knowledge and very little, if any, practical understanding.

The congressional feeling that the regulation of drug and related advertising should be in the hands of the Food and Drug Administration has a basis in sound common sense. Advertising is a complementary expansion of labeling. The two should logically be regulated by the same agency and under the same law. Insofar as that has to do with foods, drugs, or cosmetics, there is at least some reason to believe that the law administered by FDA is fully comprehensive. If it is not, it should be further amended to cover all fields in which the effects of advertising come within the objective and functional purposes and operations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

After about a year's study of advertising of medicines sold over the counter in retail stores, the American Medical Association held a special conference with representatives of organizations of the drug, advertising, publishing, and other trades and the National Better Business Bureau about four months ago. It has been reported that as a result of that meeting a greater cooperative effort will be made by the participating organizations to bring about more effective industry control over such advertising. Behind that conference was the adoption by the AMA board of trustees of a recommendation that the association "join with other interested groups in setting up an expanded voluntary program, coordinated by the National Better Business Bureau, which will seek to eliminate objectionable advertising of over-the-counter medicines."

Misleading and otherwise objectionable advertising, whatever the product, should be dealt with in specific laws, local, state, and federal. The enforcement of those laws should be entrusted to the regular, normal policing and judicial agencies at the several governmental levels. The determination of what those laws should demand should be worked out by all national industrial and commercial organizations in cooperation with all enforcement agencies at all levels, the necessary and appropriate authority being duly provided for in the specific statutes.

Government by commission can in many of its present areas be replaced in goodly measure by something better, based on something fundamental in the structure of American democracy. That should be done—and private enterprise should be the leader in its doing.

Washington Talks It Over

Drug Producers, Health Supplies Manufacturers Can Look For Some Increasing Demands by Government.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Drug producers and health supplies manufacturers can look for some increasing demands being made on them this year by the government. When congress provided funds for civil defense mobilization this year, it increased the amount for medical supplies and equipment by $14,700,000. Together with past appropriations available to match state and local money, there will be $16,200,000 more than was available last year for this purpose.

The increased grant will allow the Office of Defense and Civil Mobilization to carry out the national civil defense plan recently completed, and makes possible the reworking and further improvement of the medical part of a stockpile which consists of over $213 million in medical and engineering supplies and equipment.

A breakdown of the $38.5 million appropriated for all civil defense mobilization operations this year shows $18.5 million for operations and $18 million for emergency supplies and equipment as contrasted with $3.3 million last year, and $2 million for research.

Gov't Studying Spraying

Mass spraying operations by the Department of Agriculture to control plant pests are due for study by at least two agencies of the government to determine their effects on wildlife. Under legislation recently enacted by congress, the Department of the Interior is to conduct continuing studies in this regard with the view towards setting up standards to be followed in the future. The Public Health Service also is to make a study of the effect on fish and aquatic life.

The PHS study is related directly to the program of the Department of Agriculture for control of the fire ant. The pest, which reached this country from South America in the 20's infests an estimated 27 million acres in nine southeastern states. Earlier this year congress gave the department specific instructions to bring the pest under control and the department currently has treated about 200,000 acres with highly toxic pesticides.

It will be the aim of the Public Health Service to determine the extent to which the insecticides may be reaching lakes and streams through run-off and whether they effect fish and other aquatic life. Dr. H. Page Nicholson, biologist of the Kansas City Regional Office of PHS, has just been assigned to direct the inquiry.

Fish Oils in Heart Disease

Some of the answers to heart diseases may be found in research work now being gotten underway by the Department of the Interior with respect to fish oils.

It is the unsaturated fatty acids (unstable and susceptible to chemical change) which abound in fish oil that are the center of attention. Studies already made under the Saltonstall-Kennedy act for the improvement of domestic commercial fisheries have shown that fish oils contain a greater amount and a greater diversity of these unsaturated fatty acids than do many other food fats.

The study just authorized will pertain to the relationship of fish oil in the diet to cholesterol deposits in the circulatory system of the body. The nutritive qualities of fish in reference to heart disease and current related dietary research is explored in some detail in the current issue of *Commercial Fisheries Review*, published monthly by Fish and Wildlife Service.

US Ties Abroad Listed

Would you like to know which of your competitors is operating in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin? The Department of Commerce has just compiled a list of 400 subsidiaries, branches or affiliates of American firms in West Germany and Berlin.

The list is compiled alphabetically under the German name together with the name and address of the US affiliation, and the nature of the German firm's business—manufacturer, exporter, importer, wholesaler, retailer, commission merchant or sales agent. A classified section indicates the kind of business engaged in.

Only those firms in which American firms or individuals have a substantial direct capital investment in the form of stock, sole ownership or partnership are listed. US firms operating on a contract, license or commission basis where American capital is not involved and in which American firms participate solely in a royalty or profit-sharing arrangement are not included.

New Breed of Soybean

Both soybean producers and oils suppliers will be interested in a new variety of soybeans that has been developed by the Department of Agriculture and just released for seed plantings and probable commercial production by 1960. It has been named Hood and is being suggested as a replacement for the Lee and Ogden varieties.

The department says that Hood matures an average of nine days earlier than the Lee and two days earlier than the Ogden varieties. It has slightly higher seed yields, seed quality, and seed-holding ability.

In tests over a five-year period, the seed yield of Hood was six percent higher in the East Coast area and nine percent higher in the Delta area than yields of Ogden. Oil content also was somewhat higher and the protein percentage was slightly lower.

Heavy Chemicals

The spectre of a strike in the auto industry served to dampen some of the optimism in the heavy chemicals market last week. It was pointed out that a strike at this time—when things are just beginning to roll again—would have a considerable braking effect on sales of chemicals. Production of basic heavy chemicals declined in June from May levels, the Bureau of Census reports. Stocks showed an increase in most cases. The lime industry did a bit better, reporting to the Bureau of Mines that it had sold more lime in June than in May.

However, total lime sales this year during the period January-June are about 20 percent below last year's levels. Sales of lime to the chemical industry in June actually declined from May, although gains were registered in other categories.

The copper industry is mulling over a proposition to have the government buy for stockpiling at prices higher than market listings now. Producers say they would welcome any solution which would cut down currently heavy inventories.

Last week's acid business continued to improve, chiefly because of the upward-creeping steel production rate. A breakthrough in fluorine chemistry was announced by an aircraft company.

The company reported it had harnessed fluorine for use as a rocket propellent oxidizer—something rocket fuel experts here have been trying to do for a long time.

Liquid fluorine in combination with specified rocket fuels is said to be much more potent than liquid oxygen, resulting in higher energy release and savings in overall weight.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 23 at 91.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 90.5 percent for the previous week, and 92.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Platinum, $1 per oz.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
104.67	104.69	104.66	103.85

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	June	*May*
Hydrochloric	64,291	67,670
Nitric	175,535	210,050
Phosphoric	139,295	153,199
Sulfuric (gross)	1,216,192	1,309,774

Hydrochloric—Tone of business continues to improve. This is chiefly due to more optimistic buying as a result of rising steel production rates.

Back in June, producers were saying business was better than in May. However, preliminary figures from the Bureau of census show that production of hydrochloric acid in June declined from May levels.

Nitric—Demand for this acid is slightly better than during the previous week. Steel, stainless steel and fertilizer manufacture are moderately active in the market.

Bureau of Census preliminary figures show that production of nitric acid slumped considerably in June, while stocks in producers' hands increased. This was thought chiefly due to a slowdown in demand for fertilizer use.

Phosphoric—Industrial demand for food grade acid is holding about steady, after a good summer season in the beverage trade. Fertilizer and stockfeed demand is showing some signs of revival for the fall season.

Phosphoric acid output in June tumbled well below May figures, the Bureau of Census reports. At the same time, stocks increased. A key factor in declines during June was the easing up of plant food demand.

Sulfuric—Buying interest is expected to improve during the next two months. Last week's inquiry was favorably influenced by rising steel production rates, along with better demand from rayon and fertilizer manufacturers.

June output of sulfuric was lower than that for May, while stocks showed an increase, the Bureau of Census reports.

Steel output last week inched up to an estimated 1,717,000 tons, or 63.6 percent of capacity from the previous week's production of 1,690,000 tons, or 62.6 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	June	*May*
Calcium carbide	59,726	73,503
Caustic soda, electro	285,490	293,497
Lime soda	38,993	48,661
Chlorine gas	279,637	287,890
Soda ash, syn	338,370	345,987
Nat.	38,993	48,661

Aluminum Sulfate—Demand for water settlement has been good during the last two weeks, due to continuous heavy rains in many areas of the country.

Demand from the paper industry has also improved, since paper mills have generally resumed full operational schedules following summer vacation shutdowns.

Calcium Chloride—Where aluminum sulfate inquiry has been helped by wet weather, calcium chloride demand has been hurt. Sellers concede that the damp summer has had a depressing effect on sales for dust control.

Carbon Dioxide—The price situation for both dry ice and cylinder gas was highly unsettled last week. Where some producers went along with the boost of $5 per ton for dry ice initiated August 26, others had not as yet decided to move higher.

Latest development last week had a producer increasing the price by cylinder gas by 2c per pound, to a new quotation of 11c. to 15c. per pound, delivered east, as to cylinder size. Others had given no indication that they would go along by the week's end.

However, observers closely acquainted with the market situation were of the belief that prices would advance generally. They based their opinion on the fact that the August 16 price boost was the first in dry ice since 1952.

In the six years since, they point out, costs of labor, freight, raw materials and processing have risen considerably, justifying the recent price move.

The Bureau of Census reports that shipments of carbon dioxide, both liquid and gas, in 1957, were worth $44,799,000, amounting to 763,607 tons. In 1956, some $42,691,000 worth of CO_2 was shipped, amounting to 735,335 tons.

Caustic Soda—Producers reported that demand could be better. One source said that it was a bit long on supplies of fused caustic.

It was felt that this was not so much an indication that caustic business was falling off—in fact, there has been a steady improvement in sales during the past month.

Rather, the increase in caustic supplies was believed to be the result of increasing chlorine production.

Chlorine—Reports on business were varied last week. Some producers said that their business was picking up, and that their chlorine output was moving into close balance with demand.

Others indicated that while demand was improving, there was still plenty of capacity to fill all consumer needs. This view was the more general of the two.

A reflection of the chlorine business in June is shown by the Bureau of Census' latest preliminary report. Chlorine gas production declined from May levels, while stocks increased.

Lime—General open-market sales of lime in June showed good recovery from May levels, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines.

Sales rose to 624,393 tons in June from 619,594 tons in May. However sales in June last year amounted to a considerably higher figure—721,872 tons.

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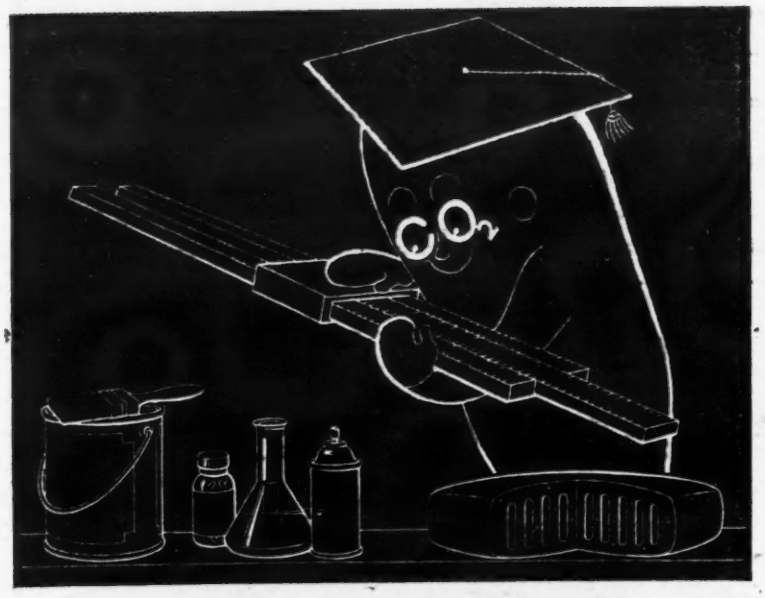

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Heavy Chemicals

actually decreased—from 387,576 tons in May to 382,479 tons in June. The June total was well beneath the 419,396 tons sold in June, 1957.

Refractory (dead-burned dolomite) sales rose to 134,928 tons in June from 119,175 tons in May, but were lower than the 178,624 tons sold in June, 1957.

During the first six months of 1958, lime sales declined 20 percent beneath totals racked up in the first half of 1957—a decline of 909,268 tons below last year's levels.

Sodium Phosphates—Demand from the detergent industries is beginning to pick up after a normally slow summer. There are plenty of supplies around to fill customer needs.

Sodium Silicate — Buying interest remains moderately active for most industrial uses. A key to this market is consumption for use in silica gels in the petroleum industry.

Thus far during the summer, gasoline production has been seasonally high at refineries. It was pointed out that if good refinery runs hold up, silicate demand will benefit correspondingly.

Sulfur—Here are some highlights of the Bureau of Mines' roundup of sulfur data for 1957:

Highlighting the events in the sulfur industry in 1957 were the emergence of Mexico as a major producer, and the increased competition for world and domestic markets which led to a reduction in the price of Frasch sulfur.

During 1957 the production of sulfur in all forms in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Mines totaled 7,003,888 long tons of which 80 percent was Frasch sulfur, 7 percent recovered sulfur, 6 percent sulfur contained in pyrites, 6 percent in smelter acid, and 1 percent in other forms.

Compared with figures of the previous year, Frasch sulfur declined 15 percent, whereas, the output of sulfur recovered as a byproduct in the purification of natural and industrial gases increased 10 percent.

Imports of elemental sulfur into the United States increased from 212,229 tons in 1956 to 495,668 tons in 1957 as receipts from Mexico rose sharply. Exports declined slightly below the 1.6 million tons reported for 1956 as the world demand for United States Frasch sulfur was modified by sulfur from Mexico.

Domestic consumption of sulfur in all forms including imports of Canadian pyrites and of sulfur from Mexico totaled 5,563,200 tons, 3 percent below the previous year.

On December 31, 1957, producers stocks of Frasch sulfur totaled 4,422,548 long tons, up 12 percent from the end of 1956. Of this total 4,039,047 tons were held at the mines and 383,501 were elsewhere.

Stocks of recovered sulfur totaled 157,075 tons at the end of 1957 compared with 119,446 tons at the end of 1956, a net gain of about 32 percent. Inventory statistics on pyrites are not available.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum sheet and plate shipments declined to 104,004,000 pounds in July from 106,634,000 pounds in June, according to the Aluminum Association.

Shipments of aluminum foil eased off slightly in July to 14,455,039 pounds from 14,587,071 pounds in June. Shipments for the first seven months of 1958 amounted to 106,159,685 tons.

An aluminum company on the west coast has decided to reopen a potline it had shut down earlier owing to adverse business conditions. This will add 20,000 tons a year output to national totals.

Copper — Primary producers held to their price of 26½c. per pound, delivered US destinations, last week. Sen. Mansfield has suggested that the government offer to buy 100,000 tons of copper at prices up to 27½c. per pound.

The mere announcement of such a policy, he believes, would drive the price of copper higher—and the government would actually have to purchase very little for the stockpile.

The copper industry was said to be amenable to any sort of program which would reduce the large stocks currently in their hands—some 242,781 tons on July 31.

Platinum — Pressure of Russian metal has caused this market to sag still further over the last two weeks. Platinum metal was quoted last week at $57 to $65 per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow margin, and was quoted on Friday at 94⅞c. per pound, spot.

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Penicillin Bids Invited By United Arab Republic

United Arab Republic is in the market for large quantities of penicillin and other antibiotics, medical bandages and heavy drugs, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Bids are invited up to September 10 for the penicillin; September 30 for the medical bandages, and September 6 for the miscellaneous heavy drugs. Bid specifications and conditions are available from the Embassy of the United Arab Republic, 2310 Decatur place N.W., Washington 8, D.C., for $2.87, $1.44 and $2.87 respectively.

No offer will be considered unless accompanied by a provisional deposit equal to 2 percent of its value. Bids will be accepted at the stores department, Ministry of Public Health, Abbassia, Cairo.

Fluorine Successfully

—Continued from page 5

compatibility with various construction materials.

Special technics in metal treatment, handling and welding were developed for all rocket thrust chamber components, including storage tanks, before actual rocket firings were attempted.

A special test facility was designed to accommodate the fluorine, which must be kept in a liquid state at 306 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

In showing that fluorine is feasible as an oxidizer in a rocket thrust engine, Ray P. Whitman thinks that chemical rocket engines have been brought "close to their ultimate achievement." Mr. Whitman is first vice-president of Bell and general manager of the Niagara Frontier Division.

"Beyond this," he believes, "lie nuclear rockets or even more exotic forms of propulsion whose practical application is several years in the future."

Soaps Bounced Back

—Continued from page 5

synthetic detergents amounted to 202,344,000 pounds, demonstrating a continuing growth trend in popularity with a 25.2 percent increase over the first six months of 1957.

Soap sales, solids and liquids, for the first six months period this year amounted to 538,197,000 pounds, off 8.5 percent from the first half 1957. Dollar sales totalled $146,587,000, down 4.4 percent from the same period last year.

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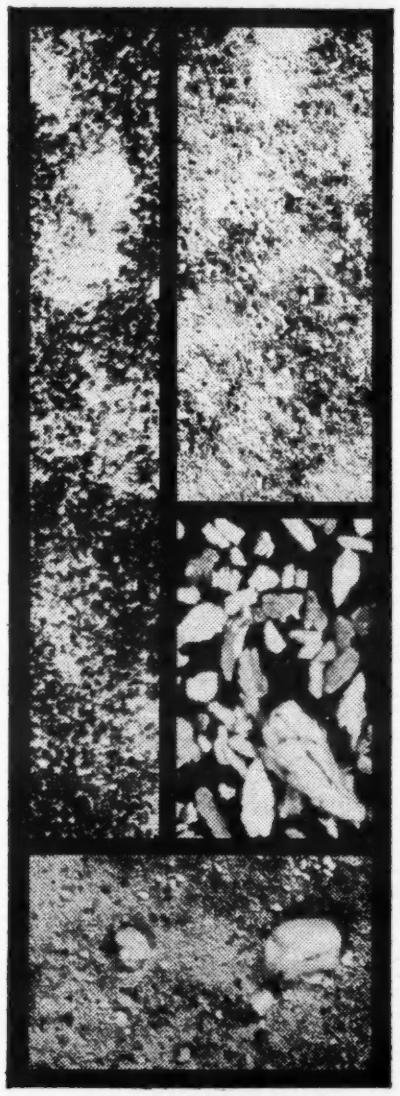

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Obituaries

G. H. A. Clowes

Dr. G. H. A. Clowes, for twenty-five years director of research for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., died August 25 in Woods Hole, Mass. He was eighty years old.

Dr. Clowes, a biochemist, was instrumental in Lilly's early production of insulin in commercial quantities. Upon hearing, in 1921, that Dr. Frederick Banting of the University of Toronto had not only isolated insulin, but had been treating diabetic dogs with it, Dr. Clowes directed Lilly research facilities to study production of the drug. Within a year the company was marketing insulin under license.

Dr. Clowes joined Lilly in 1919. A year later he was made director of research. On his retirement in 1946, he became director emeritus.

Ernest O. Lawrence

Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, 1939 Nobel Prize winner for the invention of the cyclotron, and director of the University of California's radiation laboratory, died August 28 in Palo Alto, Calif. He was fifty-seven years old.

Dr. Lawrence developed his first cyclotron in 1930 with a small vaccum pump and pieces of copper tubing. It cost $25 (the latest cyclotron being planned will cost $105 million).

Dr. Lawrence joined the staff of the University of California in 1928 where he conceived the idea of the cyclotron.

Paul Miller Giesy, a former professor of chemistry at Newark College of Engineering, died August 25 in New York. He was sixty-seven years old. Dr. Giesy had been a member of Newark College's faculty for twenty-eight years. Prior to that he had headed laboratories with Calco Chemical Company and E. R. Squibb & Son.

Wilson J. Kite, jr., purchasing agent for chemicals and miscellaneous commodities for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, died on August 22. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Kite had been with the company for fifty-two years.

Alonzo W. Peake, a former president of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, died in Dundee, Scotland, on August 28. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Peake retired from Indiana Standard in 1955, after serving as president for ten years. He had been a director for twenty-five of the thirty-four years he had been with the company.

TVA Is Censured

—Continued from page 5

agency's cost figures, it feels, "are of dubious value." And this is why:

"TVA cites the cost of each product in its financial statements and annual reports, but the whole research program is charged off as a developmental expense and not reflected in the manufacturing costs of the fertilizer produced.

"A comparable private enterprise manufacturer would probably need to include his research and development costs in the price of his products.

"At best he would need to finance research from revenues from the sale of the product, for he does not have a source of appropriations beyond this revenue.

"More importantly, TVA does not pay interest on its money and does not pay any taxes on its fertilizer program."

Fertilizer Charges

Under the law, TVA can charge off some of the costs of multiple-purpose, river-controlled projects to its fertilizer and chemical activities.

However, the report notes that the agency has not done so, but instead has charged these activities and appropriate rate for electric energy used.

This electric energy is subsidized, it is asserted, and, thus, "the whole fertilizer program is heavily subsidized." As an outgrowth of its electric utilities study, the chamber recommends that:

- State and local government agencies be authorized and encouraged to buy and operate TVA's power facilities.
- Army engineers operate the TVA dams and the Federal Power Commission regulate TVA electricity, establishing new rates to cover all hidden costs.
- The sole-supplier clause in TVA power contracts be eliminated so that power users can build their own facilities or buy from non-federal sources.

American Smelting Elects

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, has elected John D. McKenzie chairman of the board. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of Keneth C. Brownell. Mr. McKenzie will also continue as president of the company.

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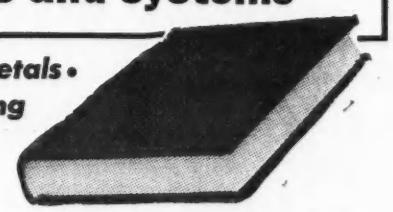

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Professor of Chemical Engineering; Head of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Purdue University

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THIS thorough explanation of high pressure chemical processes covers the full range of the subject—from theory to specific techniques. In examining the effects of pressure on gases and liquids, it takes up such topics as phase behavior, equations of state, thermal conductivity, molecular diffusion, and activity coefficients. Application of thermodynamics to single and multiphase systems also is demonstrated. The book discusses metals and alloys adaptable to high pressure equipment, providing a sound basis for their selection and treatment. It covers in a practical manner the design and uses of many types of equipment and measuring apparatus.

Methods of measuring various properties of matter at elevated pressure, including such properties as phase quilibrium, heat capasity, and thermal conductivity, are described in detail. Stresses and strains in thick-walled cylinders, resulting from increased internal pressure, are explored, and the limitations on their use in equipment are clearly shown. This authoritative volume discusses the effects of high pressure on chemical engineering unit operations and on chemical equilibrium. As an example of a typical chemical process under high pressure, it analyzes the various steps and problems in the synthesis of ammonia. Many safety procedures and suggestions are given.

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Lead, Zinc Men Seek Help From Researcher

—Continued from page 4

placed on fundamental and applied research.

Upon accepting the appointment as research director for the lead and zinc industries, Dr. Radtke said: "No more than a casual glance at the consumption statistics for lead and zinc in the United States and in the world is needed to confirm the existing great usefulness of these two basic materials.

"At the same time, it is clear that although the position in large, vital, and traditional uses of these metals is solid, it does not do justice to their true potential.

"The lead and zinc industries must keep pace with the rapid development of new patterns of industrial and consumer needs and usage. This feeling is not limited to those in the zinc and lead industry in the United States—it is worldwide.

"There is much room for optimism that research, over and beyond that now being conducted, will develop new applications. These may be expected to contribute in a major way to consumption in the future.

"The program in research now being undertaken by the lead and zinc industries of the world is an important step in the right direction. It will serve to adapt the unique and useful properties of lead and zinc to the latest technical advances.

"Thus these metals will participate in the rapid development of new ideas, industries, and services to the consumer.

"The companies which are supporting the enlarged program are thoroughly aware of the importance of consolidating and expanding existing positions but are equally confident that new markets are within reach."

Program Support Is Worldwide

Mr. Strauss states that the new joint research program has the support of lead and zinc producers in Australia, Canada, Britain, Mexico, South America, and the United States. These companies include:

American Metal Climax, Inc., American Smelting & Refining Company, American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, Anaconda Company, Athletic Mining & Smelting Company, The Broken Hill Associated Smelters and Pty., Ltd. (Australia).

Also, Bunker Hill Company, Cerro de Pasco Corporation, Combined Metals Reduction Company, The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., Consolidated Zinc Corporation (England), Eagle-Picher Company, and Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia.

Also, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Ltd., Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, National Zinc Company, New Jersey Zinc Company, St. Joseph Lead Company, and United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company.

These producers have joined hands to develop necessary knowledge, new products, and specific applications aimed at increasing the world-wide consumption of lead and zinc.

Although specific new projects have not yet been assigned under the program, this action reflects an increasingly aggressive attitude on the part of both lead and zinc industries in their search for broader markets, Strauss observed.

Basis for Financial Support

Launched by the directors of the American Zinc Institute and the Lead Industries Association, financial support for research projects will come from assessments on the total lead-zinc metal production of the nineteen supporting producers. Companies, research agencies, and universities will be engaged in the world-wide effort.

Important research sponsored individually by the lead and zinc industries has been under way in many problem areas for several years. Thus the American Zinc Institute is curently sponsoring projects concerned with wet storage stain in galvanized sheet products, improved and more economical finishes for zinc die castings, and practical and efficient ways of applying zinc anodes for cathodic protection to name a few.

Among the projects backed by the Lead Industries Association are improved glazes, porcelain enamels and ceramic bodies, better and more economical formulations for metal protective paints, increased heat emissivity through use of lead compounds, continuous extrusion of lead alloys, and lead alloys with improved physical properties.

Polyethylene in Color

—Continued from page 5

cause of particularly good electrical properties, it is expected that there will be a wide variety of other uses such as safety goggles, fire extinguisher cones, water tower cooling grills.

The first two fo the new flame-retardant series of "Grex" high-density polyethylenes are known as "C-1007" and "C-1008" (respectively, referring to all 0.7 and all 5 melt index compounds, regardless of color).

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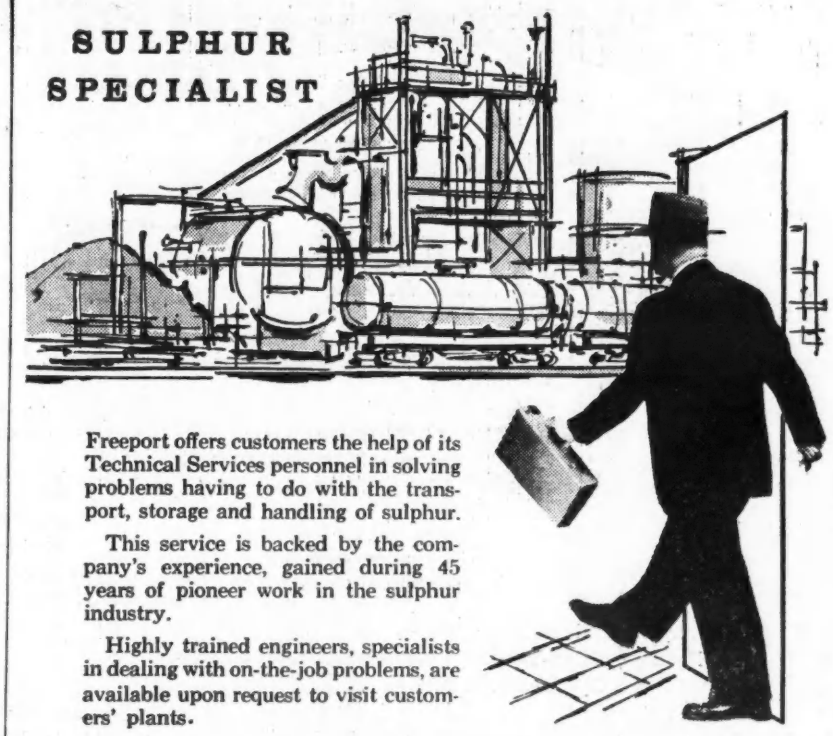

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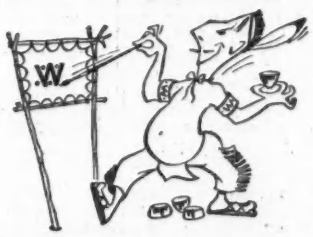

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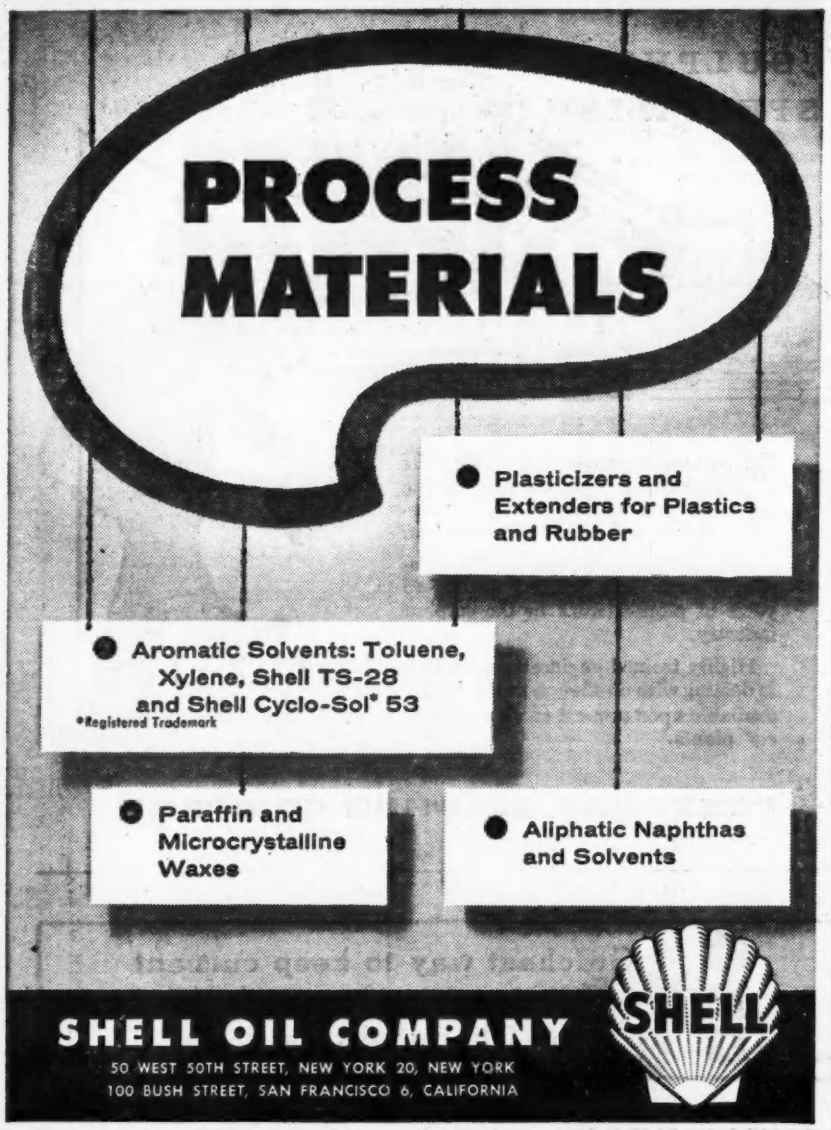
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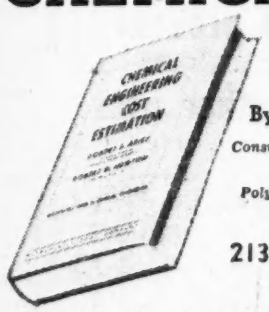

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Petroleum Derivatives

Seasonal factors in the market continued to slacken off last week. Sources here who previously had suggested a firming-up of the industrial picture in the fall have brought that hope to the fore once again. Stepped-up government buying of such items as toluene has given some substance to their anticipation. Developments in the Middle East, for a while, appeared to affirm the promise. Now, however, though the market appears to be uplifted somewhat from the depths it had previously found, the industrial scene appears to be intent upon lumbering ahead at previous levels. Steel appears to be edging forward slowly on a slight upturn in buying from the automobile industry but the spectre of a strike in the latter industry appears to be hindering any steady development. Benzene and xylene, at recently reduced prices, fail to show any more movement than previous. Items moving into the non-industrial markets reflected the post-seasonal slackening-off anticipated. Microcrystalline continued in about the same position, though even here the decline of the season was reflected.

Dealers have reported that New England gasoline prices have faltered for the second time in the month. The New England market is considered a harbinger of national gasoline developments. At the same time, two Oklahoma refineries announced reductions of runs of crude oil to stills under pressure of increasing gasoline stocks. One refiner will cutback 15 percent; the other will cut 10 percent.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 15, 1958, indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,839,000 barrels, an increase of 3,000 barrels from the preceding week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
104.54	104.51	104.54	106.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Partial Aromatics — Non-industrial purchases of this material have slackened off somewhat, according to sources, due to the decline of the seasonal market. Industrial purchases, the source noted, continued narrow and limited. Though government and business spokesman have suggested that the economy is coming out of its downward spiral, industrial facets of the economy continued to move in slow motion.

Benzene — This material remained at previous levels at recently reduced prices. The present quotation on spot is 31c. per gallon. Producers at the time of the price cut did not feel that the new price would prompt greater business activity. As matters had stood, in fact, they had put off making the reduction as long as possible. However, the new price is considered by most to be more realistic in the face of continued disinterested buying on the part of a relaxed industrial economy.

Toluene — Sources have suggested that government buying has put some new life into this market. However, the general feeling is that the over-all picture hasn't changed a great deal. Military buying, doubtless has prompted the movement of more toluene than previous. And also, the material is more appealing to buyers at recently reduced price schedules.

Mineral Spirits—Conditions remain unchanged for this item on spot. Partial materials in relation to regular mineral spirits showed more movement. The regular material, dependent as it is to an extent upon the industrial market, must continue at present levels until industrial producers begin to show some strength.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 16, totaled 250,038,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 249,796,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 242,000,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 821,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 579,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Cleaners Naphtha—The seasonal period is beginning to disappear and with it the strength of this market. Producers contend that though the market has not been noticeably for its strength this season, still sales and movement have been better than had been initially anticipated. The growth of use of synthetic fibre in clothing, of course, remained a strong negative factor in the market.

Rubber Solvents — Nothing new here, sources reported. Industrial conditions kept this market glued to the floor. However, fall sales are expected by some sources to show an upturn, though nothing present in the market today appears to point in this direction.

LPG's

Production of liquefied gases in May, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 4,768,000 barrels with a daily average of 154,000 barrels. The production tally for May is slightly higher than both that of April of 4,635,000 barrels and that of May of the year previous of 4,622,000 barrels. LPG production for the first five months of the year was tallied at 23,544,000 barrels as compared with the 22,653,000 barrels produced during the first five months of the year previous. Exports of LPG's were tallied at 165,000 barrels in May as compared with the 223,000 barrels exported in April and the 324,000 barrels exported during May of 1957. Total exports for the first five months of this year were tallied at 1,339,000 barrels as compared with the 1,869,000 barrels exported during the same period of the year previous. Stocks of LPG's were computed at 2,110,000 barrels in May as compared with the 1,955,000 barrels on hand in April and the 2,141,000 barrels in stock in May of the year previous. Domestic demand in May amounted to 10,919,000 barrels as compared with the 12,811,000 barrels for April and the 10,513,000 barrels for May, 1957. Demand for the first five months of the year totaled 77,021,000 barrels as compared with the 67,603,000 barrels domestic demand for the same period of the year previous.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline — Seasonal sales appeared to be diminishing somewhat though the market for this material continued on a relatively healthy level. Prices remained at previous quotation structures and there is no anticipation of a move in any direction. Wax coated container manufacturers remained the strong core in the demand picture. Export sales remained at previous levels.

Miscellaneous

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during July totaled 32,431,567 barrels, or an average of 1,046,180 barrels per calendar day, according to a report. This compares with 37,502,479 barrels, or an average of 1,209,757 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding month last year. Crude processed during July amounted to 5,066,795 barrels, an average of 163,445 barrels per calendar day, as compared with 7,001,817 barrels, an average of 225,865 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding month last year. Total production of crude oil during the first seven months of 1958 was 211,859,427 barrels, an average of 999,337 barrels per calendar day. This compares with a total of 199,305,212 barrels, an average of 940,119 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding period last year.

Oil Allocations Halt Set Pending New Import Rules

The government will hold up public hearings on seventy requests for initial crude oil import allocations and twenty requests for increases in existing allocations pending revision of the voluntary oil import program.

This announcement came last week from Capt. Matthew V. Carson., jr., administrator of the program, who said that current crude oil import allocations will remain in effect until January 1.

Capt. Carson also said he was preparing the revision of the entire program in districts I through IV and that he expects to publish details of the new Plan this week in the *Federal Register*.

He assured the oil industry that it will have a chance to comment upon the revamping scheme. Comments should be submitted in writing to Capt. Carson within thirty days after publication in the *Register*.

Following review of the comments recived, the revised program will be submitted to the President's special committee to investigate crude oil imports.

Capt. Carson said the requests for new allocations and increases in existing quotas in District I to IV now total 808,014 barrels of crude oil daily.

Wash-and-Wear Finishes Will Be Conference Topic

Recent developments in wash-and-wear finishes for white cottons will be explored at the seventh annual Chemical Finishing Conference, to be held at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., October 1 and 2.

The two-day parley, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, will hear Rosser L. Wayland, jr., of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., compare improved triazone resins, the type used in a high percentage of white cottons today, with other commonly used resins.

Improved finishes based on blends of epoxy resins with different bases will be discussed in a paper by D. D. Gagliardi and F. B. Shippee of Gagliardi Research Corporation, East Greenwich, R. I.

Acetals, another non-chlorine retentive wash-and-wear treatment, will be covered by James B. Irvine of Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa.

Properties of a new resin formulation still in test stages will be disclosed by Theodore F. Cooke of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Laboratory tests on this new product will be covered as will commercial use tests, including high-temperature washing and commercial laundering.

Thiram Liquid Suspension Is Being Offered by duPont

What is said to be the first commercial liquid suspension of thiram, for slurry treatment of seed and for use as a paint or spray repellent against rodents, rabbits, deer and birds, has been developed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Called "Arasan" 42-S seed disinfectant and protectant, the new product is said to mark a major accomplishment in the more than three decades of duPont research and development with chemicals for treatment of seed.

This is the first product to offer the safety and fungicidal efficiency of thiram with the convenience and other advantages of a liquid formulation, said the Wilmington, Del., producer.

"Arasan" 42-S is a stable suspension of extremely fine particles of thiram, containing four pounds of active material per gallon of product. It can be used wherever slurry treatment of seed with "Arasan" is recommended.

"Arasan" 42-S will be sold through distributors handling duPont seed disinfectants, and will be packed in one-and five-gallon drums.

Polyester Resin Developed By Cyanamid Plastics Unit

American Cyanamid Company, New York, now has available a polyester resin, "Laminac 4106." It is rigid in type, with medium reactivity, and low thixotropic viscosity.

It is similar in many respects to other Cyanamid polyester resins, and has the additonal advantage of being suited for application in dual-spray methods including the "Rand Fiber-Resin Depositor." It was approved recently for use by Rand Development Corporation.

When used with the Rand gun, the resin is divided into two portions, one containing catalyst, the other promoter, which are stable until they mix as the converging streams enter the mold.

Here "Laminac 4106" wets the fibers rapidly and the ensuing gelation rate is controlled to provide ample working time. Cure is rapid also, permitting the manufacturer to produce multiple parts per day from a single mold.

The low viscosity and slightly thixotropic characteristics of the resin are said to promote rapid wetting of glass fibers and freedom from sagging on surfaces, including vertical.

Guardian Is Marketing Dispersed Proteinates

Guardian Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., is marketing dispersed proteinates derived from milk proteins as an aid to control the symptoms of peptic ulcers.

The new product, tradenamed "Protractets," is said by Guardian to be white tablets with a twofold function: rapid neutralization of acidity and protection to stomach and duodenal lining.

The latter results, it was added, from the formation of a protective protein gel by decomposition of the sensitive proteinates by the stomach acids.

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Petrolite C-1035	195 Min.	2 Max.	1½ Max.	Nil	Nil
Petronauba C	180 Min.	7 Max.	3 Max.	22-28	50-60
Petronauba D	185 Min.	5 Max.	6 Max.	20-28	50-60
Petronauba H	195 Min.	1-3	4 Max.	15-25	50-60
Petrolite C-15	180 Min.	4-6	4-5	15-17	45-55
Petrolite C-33	180 Min.	4-6	4-5	20-15	55-65
Petrolite C-36	180 Min.	5-7	4-6	30-35	75-85
Petrolite PE-100	195-200	2-3	4-6	15-20	45-55
Petrolite E-50	190-200	2 Max.	4½ Max.	40-50	65-80
Petrolite P-20	210-220	2 Max.	3 Max.	Nil	Nil

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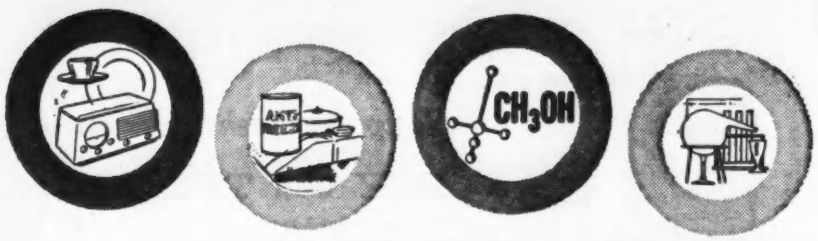

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Aliphatic Organics

Major producers announced price advances last week for several forms of pentaerythritol, an industrial chemical that gets into synthetic resins and surface coatings. Changes were to be effective immediately on spot orders and October 1 on contract. The carload delivered price of mono-PE, upped ½ cent, became 30 cents per pound. Similar listings for di- and tripentaerythritol were advanced 4 cents to 38 cents, while the powdered grade of technical PE, previously quoted at 29½ cents, went to 31½ cents.

Unchanged in the new schedule is technical PE which is presently priced at 29½ cents per pound in carload lots. This posting was arrived at several months ago after an earlier attempt to set a realistic but competitive price. Based on the recent reductions in other forms of PE, observers of the market scene now question the firmness of this price. Some feel that it will be pushed up later on, if September ushers in the new "era of good feeling."

Certain of the PE producers mentioned that rising costs "all along the line" made an upward price revision impossible to circumvent if a profit margin was to be maintained.

Glycerine production, reversing a six-month trend, rose to 16,037,000 pounds in May from 15,158,000 of April. Consumption, on the other hand, fell off approximately 1½ million pounds, despite a net export balance of 513,000 pounds. And while stocks by May's end had fallen to a new low, 69,548,000, the 30-day decline was not nearly as sharp as that of April which month saw inventories drop almost 6 million pounds.

The synthetic detergents industry, principal consumer of ethanolamines, continues to grow in pace-setter fashion. Now occupying 72 percent of the "cleanser" market, detergents—particularly the liquids—appear to have a very bright future. A recent report placed sales of synthetics during the first half of 1958 at 1,427,280,000 pounds valued at $349,024,000. This was an increase of 1.7 percent in volume and 7.8 percent in dollar value over the like period in 1957. Sales of liquid synthetic detergents, of course, have made the most spectacular showing. Compared with 1957, sales in the first six months of this year were up 25.2 percent (to 202,344,000 pounds).

Acetic Acid—This chemical, one of a handful of organics for which a production increase was recorded for June, appeared to be attracting moderate interest last week. And according to one report, further improvement in demand was expected this month. One good sign, several sellers of acetic noted, was that smaller customers since July have been less reluctant to limit purchases to immediate needs.

Amyl Acetate—No visible change in the market picture was apparent last week. The various grades of this chemical, reportedly, were subject to modest demand and all were in good supply. Last recorded price change occurred in May when primary amyl acetate was reduced 1¼c. per pound, establishing a tankcar price of 16½c. per pound, delivered.

Ethanolamines—The synthetic detergents have already captured 72 percent of the "cleanser" market. And it looks as if the conquest will continue. This is all very good for ethanolamines producers whose growth will closely parallel that of the synthetic detergents industry, their big customer.

According to a report from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, sales of all synthetic detergents in the first half of 1958 totaled 1,427,280,000 pounds, valued at $349,024,000. This represented an increase of 1.7 percent in volume and 7.8 percent in dollar value over the corresponding period in 1957.

Sales of liquid synthetic detergents—diethanolamine gets into the manufacture of these—has made the most spectacular growth record. Compared with 1957, sales in the first six months of 1958 rose 25.2 percent (to 203,344,000 pounds).

Earlier this year, spokesman for a major producer of ethanolamines predicted that production would probably climb to between 120 and 125 million pounds by 1961 from estimated '58 output of 93 million pounds. Based on the growth of the synthetic detergents, he seems to have made a logical assumption.

Glycerine—Combined production of crude and synthetic glycerine inched upward in May to 16,037,000 pounds from 15,158,000 of April, the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported. This brought the cumulative total for the first five months of the year to 85,052,000 pounds, compared with 102,716,000 in the comparable period in 1957.

Imports rose in May to 1,311,000 from 959,000 pounds of the preceding month. Exports also were substantially greater, totaling 1,824,000 in the later month, as opposed to 1,432,000.

Glycerine consumption, however, lagged behind that of April—18,666,000 against 20,253,000 — but, nonetheless, exceeded production by 2½ million pounds.

By the last day of May, stocks had dropped to 69,548,000 pounds, representing approximately 110 days supply.

Methylamines—A new plant for the manufacture of methylamines is scheduled to come on stream this month, boosting the industry's capacity considerably. The producer, who will now have a complete line of the lower alkylamines, plans to use a sizable percentage of its new output of mono-, di-, and trimethylamine for captive requirements. This was one of

Price Trends

Advanced

Monopentaerythritol, c.l., ½c. per lb.
Di-, tripentaerythritol, c.l., 4c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, tech., powdered, c.l., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
130.61	130.55	130.55	131.15

For Current Prices See Page 9

Organic Chemicals Output: June

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in May and June, 1958, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	June	May
Acetic aid:		
Synthetic	46,211,969	42,346,894
Natural (Wood distillation)	.....	1,932,000
Acetic anhydride	89,871,183	76,586,172
Acetone	46,751,843	47,832,407
Acrylonitrile	12,585,420	15,031,858
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	88,720,746	95,046,151
Carbon disulfide	32,343,284	32,521,859
Carbon tetrachloride	21,311,032	25,852,215
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	7,838,179	9,013,974
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	6,287,302	5,764,085
Ethylene glycol	88,210,280	89,542,443
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	108,887,656	103,720,902
Methanol:		
Synthetic	105,853,006	*127,236,619
Natural (Wood distillation)	.....	1,294,800
Pentaerythritol	4,707,464	4,073,996
Perchloroethylene	14,274,880	15,323,373
Propylene glycol	7,465,429	.....
Trichloroethylene	22,005,774	23,006,736

* Partly estimated.

Aliphatic Organics

the major factors behind the firm's decision to expand, it was said.

Amines have many applications; among them, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, and detergents.

Prices of both mono- and dimethylamine were reduced 2 cents per pound in mid-January. Since then, prices have remained firm and market conditions have been diversely reported as favorable.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were about steady during the week ended August 26, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand was found to be very slow in the southern and midwestern states but moderate in the Northeast and on the West Coast. The abundance of pasture and other feeds at relatively low prices resulted in a lack of inquiry for blackstarp molasses at some places in the Midwest and South.

Pentaerythritol—Major producers announced price advances last week on several forms of pentaerythritol. Changes were to be effective immediately on spot orders and October 1 on contract.

The price of monopentaerythritol, upped ½c., became 30c. per pound for carload or truckload lots, 31c. for lesser quantities.

Di- and tripentaerythritol were advanced 4c., to 38c. per pound carloads or truckloads, and to 39c. for less than carload quantities, packed in 50-pound bags.

The powdered grade of technical PE went to 31½c. a pound from a previous posting of 29½c. Producers stated that rising costs "all along the line" necessitated the PE price revisions.

Unchanged in the new schedule is the price of technical pentaerythritol which remains at 29½c., carloads, and 30½c. per pound, less carloads. Some market observers expect that this material will also be advanced in price before too long. Looks like a definite thing, one source mentioned, if post Labor Day business turns out to be as good as predicted.

Perchloroethylene—Most sellers of this chemical find demand about normal for this time of year. They say also that the price reduction of a few months back, relieving somewhat pressures felt from imported material, has contributed to a better volume of sales.

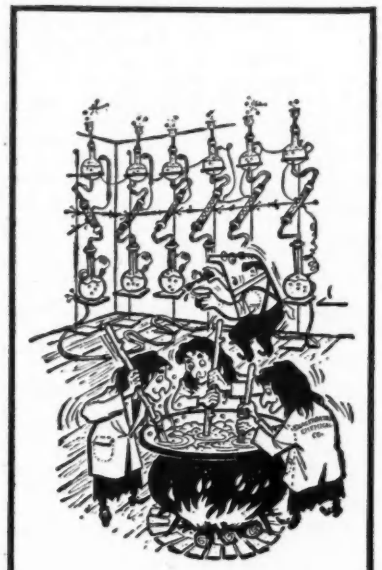
Sebacic Acid—Business fell off somewhat in July, spokesman for a leading producer of sebacic acid mentioned last week. He added that this lull did not hurt too much because of the buying spree of June and the pickup in demand in August that pretty much discounted these losses. He attributed the reawakening of interest this past month to both the reopening of customers' plants after vacation shutdowns and to the better business climate.

Sebacic acid has diverse applications, getting into jet lubricants, plasticizers and nylon tire cord.

Prices took a dive in April but since that time no further changes have occurred. Continued stability is looked for in the price department.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer—No change in overall market conditions was reported though one observer of the scene noted that demand seemed to be improving. Supplies, of course, were adequate.

OPD currently carries vinyl chloride monomer at 11c. to 12½c. per pound, expressing both the contract and spot prices.



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Aerosol Techniques, Inc. Finishes Up Its Expansion

Completion of a program of expansion and relocation of the executive headquarters and research-development laboratories of Aerosol Techniques, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has been announced.

New additions bring ATI's main operational area to 90,000 square feet, and include extensive aerosol laboratory facilities and a completely integrated pilot plant.

At the same time ATI has announced construction of a new arerosol pharmaceutical manufacturing division specializing in the production of inhalation therapy aerosols, pressurized vitamins, antibiotics, steroids and allied products for the drug field.

Eli Lilly & Co. Sets Up An Australian Export Unit

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has formed a new export subsidiary, Eli Lilly Australia) Pty., Ltd., and has acquired a five-acre tract in Sydney as the site for a manufacturing plant.

The new plant will concentrate largely on the production of tablets and pulvules.

The 30,000-square-foot building is expected to cost approximately $400,000. Construction will begin later this year, and manufacturing operations will start in 1959.

Since 1924 Lilly products have been available in Australia through an Australian distributor. Lilly sales representatives have been located in the country since 1928.

Monsanto Develops Styrenes

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastic division has developed, "low static" styrenes which can be injection molded into products having virtually no attraction for dust particles. Designated as "Lustrex Lo-Stat," the materials are available in two general purpose formulations, the St. Louis, firm says.

Hudnut V.P. Is Named

Gerard S. Fowler has been named executive vice-president and general manager of the Richard Hudnut division of the family products division of Warner-Lam-Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J. Mr. Fowler was previously vice-president and director of sales of Richard Hednut.

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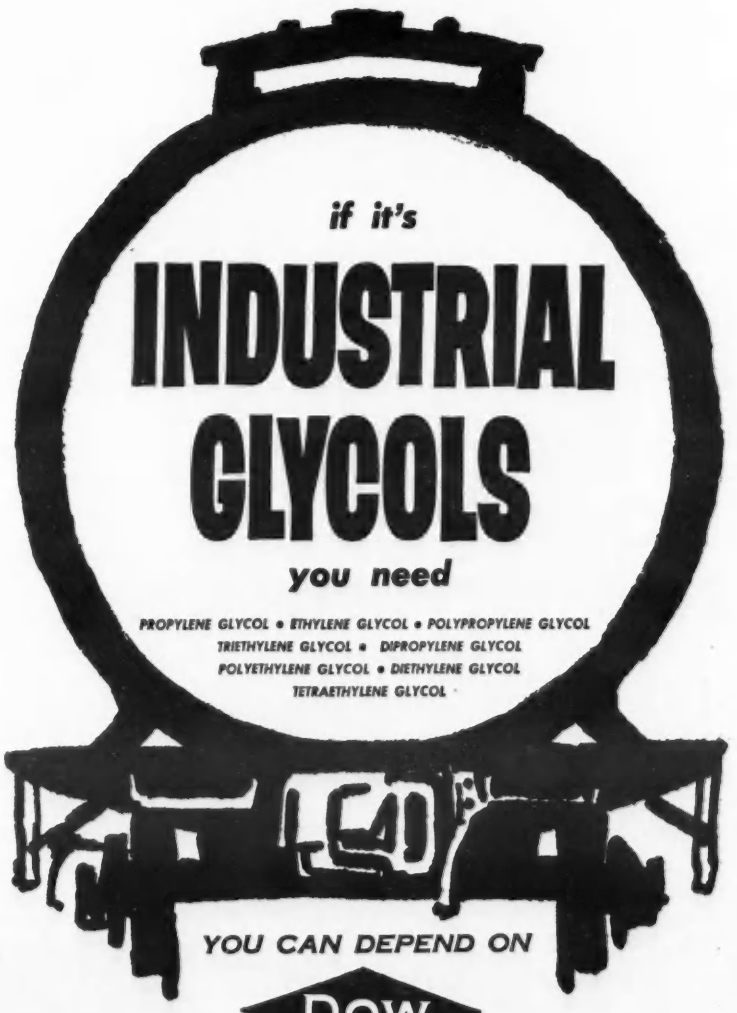

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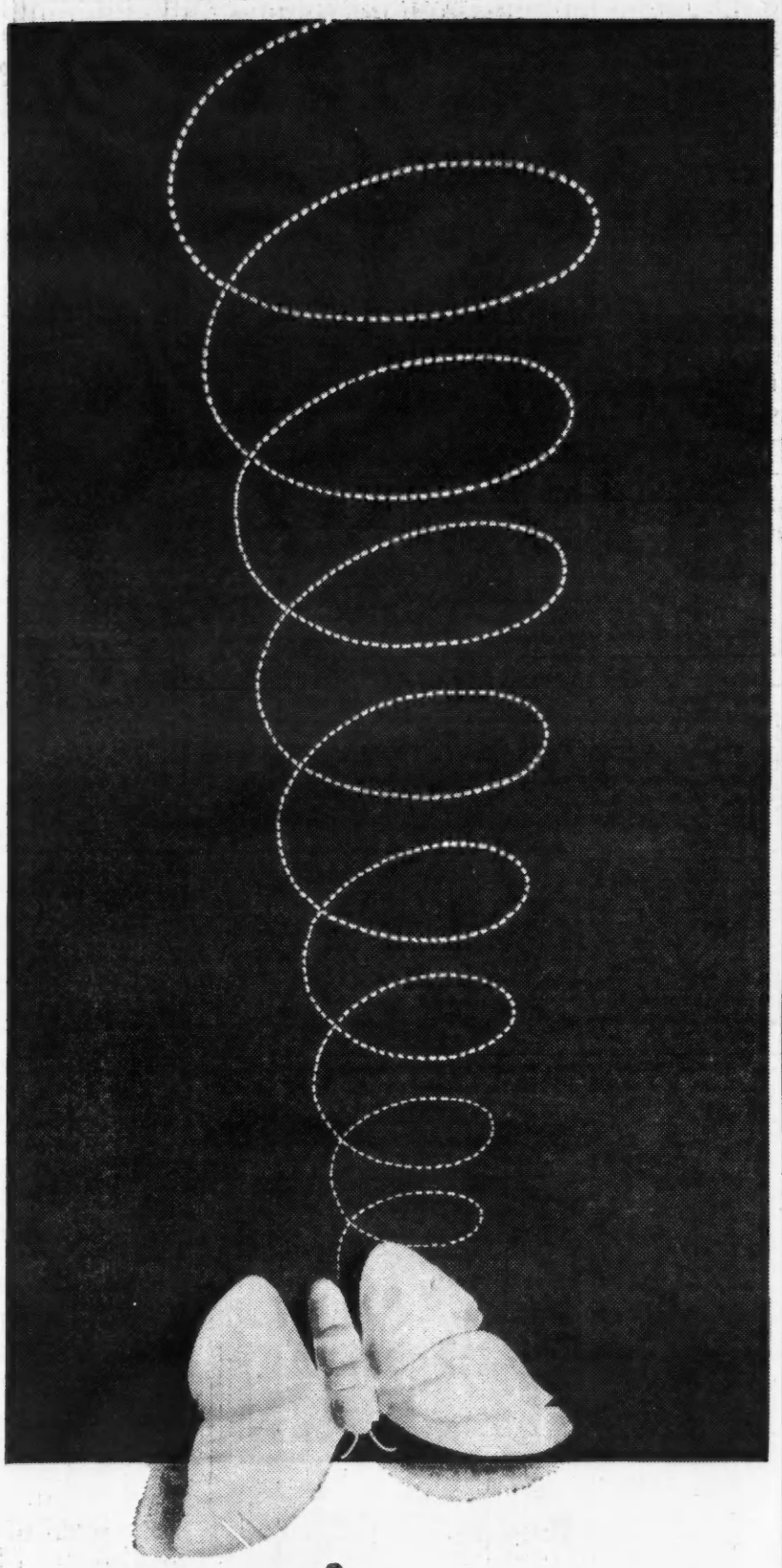

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Coal Chemicals

Steel production continued in a slow steady climb. Added automotive buying has been in evidence in recent weeks and was apparently sparking the recovery. The Middle East crisis has had little or no effect on steel buying, it was said. In some quarters, it was expected that the steel rate would approach 75 percent in the fourth quarter. Optimism on the part of tar distillers and aromatic chemicals producers in general has kept pace with the upturn in steel.

Light oil markets were steady at unchanged price levels. Latest change was a reduction in xylene three weeks ago to a level of 29 cents per gallon. Movement of BTX solvents remains routine. Some sources point out that volume has held up fairly well on these materials, but that costs had cut into profits substantially. The toluene reduction of last spring was felt to have been particularly drastic.

Cresols and cresylic acids continued to show an improvement. Movement of natural phenol has been well sustained throughout the recession period, it was said. Tar bases were slow and listless.

Producers recorded increased demand for phthalic anhydride and plasticizers. September was expected to be a very good month in these markets as new car models begin to make their appearance in dealers' showrooms. Styrene movement was also expected to improve with an upturn in production of cars in Detroit. However, of increasing concern, were the wildcat strikes which have hit auto makers during the past ten days. Naphthalene stocks were heavy and current activity in the market was listless.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 31 would amount to 63.6 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,717,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,690,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,561,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,103,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
118.58	118.58	118.59	118.18

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Bureau of Mines report indicated production of cokeoven benzene in June totaled 8,440,111 gallons as against 8,625,554 in the previous month and 14,448,000 in the comparable month last year. Total output for the first six months of the year was 55,490,418 as compared to 94,620,700 in the like period last year.

Sales in June amounted to 8,324,902 gallons as against 8,109,331 in the month previous and 15,120,200 gallons in the corresponding month last year. Sales total for the six month period this year was 13,320,927 gallons compared to 20,569,700 for the like period last year.

Stocks were 11,469,799 gallons at the close of June compared to 11,730,352 at the end of the previous month and 6,090,600 gallons at the end of June last year.

Coaltar—Production of crude coaltar in June amounted to 53.7 million gallons as against 53.5 million in the previous month and 73 million gallons in the comparable month one year ago. Output in the first six months of the year totaled 324.1 million gallons compared to 444.3 million in the like period last year.

Sales during June were 24.7 million gallons as against 24 million in the month previous and 38.5 million in June of last year. Total sales in the first six months amounted to 146.8 million gallons as against 222.8 million in the corresponding period last year.

End of month stocks were 34.1 million gallons at the close of June as compared to 34.5 in the month previous and 35.4 in the comparable month one year ago.

Naphthalene — Activity remains on the slow side in this market. Any pickup in demand was expected to be very gradual. In recent weeks consumers have appeared more in a mood to talk about requirements for early next year, but in view of continued sluggish demand from phthalic anhydride producers it was felt that trading patterns in this market would not change appreciably for the balance of the year.

Tar Acids—Cresols and cresylics continued to show moderate improvement. August was a good month volumewise, compared to previous months this year. Advance business looked promising, it was said. Natural phenol demand has held up well all through the recession period. Prices were steady and unchanged from levels in effect for many months.

Toulene—Market has shown some improvement, although current consumption remains routine. A low coking rate has tended to curb inventories this year, but sales have also been slow except for a brief flurry after the price reduction in April.

Added quantities of petroleum material have been consumed in aviation gasoline

Aromatic Chemicals Output: June

Following statistics are compiled from Tariff Commission reports relating to the domestic production of selected aromatic chemicals. Figures for creosote oil include cokeoven operators to prevent disclosure of individual company operations.

		June 1958	*June 1957*	*First Six Months 1958*	*First Six Months 1957*
Aniline	lbs.	6,396,863	9,512,846	47,149,268	52,551,095
Benzene, tar distillers	gals.	2,761,608	2,722,957	14,613,766	18,537,358
Cokeoven operators	gals.	8,440,111	14,207,749	45,490,418	94,798,650
Total from coal sources	gals.	11,201,719	16,930,706	70,142,285	113,366,009
Petroleum operators	gals.	11,123,298	8,507,617	66,573,403	57,731,380
Total from all sources	gals.	22,325,017	25,438,323	193,393,405	171,068,388
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—					
Content in solution	gals.	2,009,818	1,821,686	7,418,911	8,659,271
Straight distillate	gals.	7,344,457	7,781,235	43,462,023	49,139,125
Total	gals.	9,354,275	9,602,921	50,880,934	57,798,405
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,301,296	1,725,358	*7,440,526	8,934,000
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,429,922	875,038	*7,657,282	6,937,113
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	3,234,604	4,801,024	*23,792,826	24,805,200
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	31,969,886	**	217,529,040	**
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	27,414,162	28,770,455	189,879,983	192,185,484
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	22,354,963	33,040,938	142,758,570	214,269,529
Phenol, natural	lbs.	3,506,279	**	*18,167,371	**
Synthetic	lbs.	31,898,786	**	*232,571,100	**
Total	lbs.	35,405,085	46,157,504	*250,738,471	278,910,144
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	23,425,891	30,519,027	146,833,755	168,927,518
Styrene monomer, from all plants	lbs.	86,355,148	85,349,062	532,496,996	563,385,735
Toluene, cokeoven operators	gals.	2,304,784	3,127,281	13,516,228	19,860,777
Petroleum operators	gals.	13,217,532	**	85,609,535	**
Tar distillers	gals.	371,981	**	2,126,251	**
Total, all sources	gals.	15,894,297	13,492,036	101,252,014	102,796,546
Xylene, cokeoven	gals.	646,830	**	2,985,572	**
Other	gals.	16,680,953	**	95,132,286	**
Total, all sources	gals.	15,894,297	10,429,337	99,117,858	70,109,431

** Not separately reported in 1957.
* Revised.

Coal Chemicals

in recent weeks and exports in the first five months of the year amounted to about 35,000 tons.

Despite favorable signs in the overall economic picture, cokeoven toluene sources were not overly optimistic that marketing ills in this market would be remedied in the near future.

Xylene — Market was steady and unchanged from previous report. Price at most points was reduced to 29c. per gallon three weeks ago. Movement was routine.

Overall production in the first six months of the year amounted to approximately thirty million gallons more this year than in the comparable period last year. The export market has been more vigorous in recent weeks, it was said.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 31, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	506,869
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,787,695
Benzene	gals.	2,748,357
Coaltar	gals.	13,325,028
Crude chemical oil	gals.	349,176
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	90,110
Toluene	gals.	585,715
Xylene	gals.	168,956

Intermediates

2,6-DBPC—Some sources felt there had been an improvement in this market as a result of a surge of buying which developed for high octane aviation fuels in recent weeks. It was pointed out that 2,6-DBPC acts to reduce rate of gum and peroxide formation caused by decomposition of large quantitics of tetraethyl lead used in these fuels. Considerable quantities of tetraethyl lead are needed to boost octane ratings, it was said.

In other quarters, it was felt that this outlet for 2,6-DBPC had become less important due to the fact that the material does not show the same effectiveness in retarding gum formation in jet fuels that it does in aviation gasoline, probably due to the presence of diaromatics in fuel. However, use in preventing oxidation of hydrocarbons in automobile gasoline, lube oils, waxes, and drying oils is well established. Antioxidant use in food and feed products has continued on the increase due to its effectiveness at low concentrations.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers have continued to report a better tone in this market after the slow consumption period during vacation shutdowns. The uptrend began to make itself felt even during shutdowns and volume for July was accounted suprisingly good. August sales have exceeded projections, it was said.

Price was unchanged at previously reported quotations. Tariff Commission figures indicate that production in the first six months of the year was about 22 million pounds less than in the comparable period last year. Output of naphthalene for the six month period from tar distillers and cokeoven operators was 71.5 million pounds less this year than last.

'Pep Pills' Dispenser Is Put Out of Business

Food and Drug Administration has put out of business a major illegal source of amphetamine drugs ("pep" pills) sold to truckdrivers in the southeastern states, with the conviction of Jim T. Harrison, an unlicensed practitioner of osteopathy at Acworth, Ga.

Harrison, sentenced July 14 by the Federal District Court at Atlanta, Ga., sold 10,000 tablets at a time to FDA inspectors posing as truckers.

He told them that he could make $1,000 a week if he were willing to drop his practice and devote full time to selling "bennies." The federal court suspended sentence and placed Harrison on two years of special probation during which he may not sell drugs.

Dr. Samuel J. DeFreese of Monroe, Ga., and his wife were also found guilty of selling amphetamines without prescriptions at a truck stop operate by Mrs. DeFreese at Duluth, Ga. Each was sentenced to serve one year in prison. Dr. DeFreese had previously been sentenced to three years on similar charges in another case.

Urethane Polymers Catalyst Available from Union Carbide

A new catalyst for urethane polymers, N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1-1,3-butanediamine, is commercially available from Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

The new chemical is described by the company as a colorless, stable liquid that is completely soluble in water and common organic solvents. Also, Union Carbide says, it is more reactive than the urethane catalyst systems commonly used, permitting faster curing of urethane foams. Also, tetramethyl butanediamine has an exceptionally low odor level, and yields soft, pliable foams.

Production Group to Meet

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint & Varnish Production Club will meet September 8 at the Everglades in Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Herbert L. Fenburr, Hanna Paint Manufacturing Company, will be the guest speaker.

Plastics Show to Draw

—Continued from page 7

ten years to meet rapidly increasing demands, it was pointed out by Mr. Wilkinson, President of the Canadian section of SPI.

It is estimated that basic plastics produced in Canada currently contribute to total output about $250 million of plastic products made in Canada for industrial and consumer uses.

Steady expansion of Canadian plastics molding, extruding, film and sheeting and reinforced plastics and other fabricating and processing facilities—using Canadian-made basic materials—is keeping pace with the over-all growth of plastics production and plastics use in Canada, it was explained.

Management, design, engineering, production and sales executives of plastics-using Canadian manufacturing companies, as well as representatives of the more than 115 Canadian members of the Society of the Plastics Industry, will comprise the bulk of Canadian attendance at the Chicago plastics exposition and conference.

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Jobs & People

American Zinc Sales Company, Columbus, Ohio—**Ronald J. Ohm,** formerly of Dow Corning Corporation, has joined American Zinc's sales staff. Mr. Ohm will work in the Indiana-Ohio-Pennsylvania area.

Ames Company, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.—**Leroy Hussey,** presently east central division sales manager is slated to assume the newly-created position of marketing personnel manager. At the same time, the company noted a number of other promotions. **Larry Cappel,** sales correspondent, will assume Mr. Hussey's old post. Mr. Cappel's former position will be assumed by **William Vandiver,** while **Charles M. McLaughlin** will become assistant sales administrator, the post previously held by Mr. Vandiver.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.—**Otto R. Vasak** has been appointed manager of the company's South Plainfield, N. J., plant.

Carbic Color & Chemical Company, New York—**Bruce O. Dickison** has joined the sales staff of the company in the New England area. He will work out of the Providence, R. I., offices.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**John A. Robinson** has been named sales supervisor for the company's southeastern sales division at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Robinson had previously been a salesman in the southwestern sales division. He joined Eastman Kodak in 1948.

Esso Tankers, Inc., an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)—Three executives of the new company have been named. They are **Joseph Andreae** and **Robert W. Mountrey,** vice-presidents, and **Edwin L. Stewart,** special assistant to the president. Mr. Andreae has been with Jersey Standard since 1935; Mr. Mountrey joined the company in 1937 and Mr. Stewart has been with Jersey Standard since 1920.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**H. D. Allik** has been named manager of the chemical division's plastics department.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**James B. Wagner** has been named chemical sales representative for the general Baltimore, Md., area. Mr. Wagner will work out of the Philadelphia sales office. He has been with Hooker since 1943.

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York—**J. W. Gilroy** has been named to the new post of export sales manager. Mr. Gilroy has been with the company since 1951.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York—**Emanuel Goren,** manager of the proprietaries and toiletries division, has been elected executive vice-president of the Merchandising Executives Club of New York. Also, in an expansion of the proprietaries and toiletries division, the company has promoted **Randall Mathews** to the new position of assistant brand manager for two products.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—Three changes in personnel status have been made. **Norman L. Hardwicke** has been promoted to group leader of the high pressure polyethylene research group in the plastic division's research department. **William G East** joins the purchasing department of the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis. **Stephen J. Keller** becomes purchasing agent for the company's plant in Luling, La.

National Plant Food Institute, Washington, D. C.—**Dr. Laurence C. Walker,** associate professor of forestry with the University of Georgia, has taken a leave of absence from the University to accept a special assignment with the institute as chief forester.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Dr. John N. McDonnel,** vice-president of Schering, has been appointed a member of the eight-delegate team representing the United States at the Federation of Internationale Pharmaceutique in Brussels, Belgium, September 8 to 15.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. James N. Pitts, jr.,** associate professor of chemistry on the faculty of the University of California has been named a consultant for the company. Dr. Pitts has obtained a leave of absence from the university in order to do basic research in the company's radiation laboratory and to conduct a seminar on photochemistry for the laboratory staff.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**George A. Cox, jr.,** has been appointed manager of the agricultural chemical plant at Houston, Tex. Mr. Cox has been with the company since 1948 and prior to his recent appointment, was manager of the company's agricultural chemicals plant at Harvey, La. The company has also announced the appointment of **Calvin W. Roberts** as a field salesman in the industrial sales departments.

Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y.—**Dr. Donald E. Cadwallader, jr.,** has been appointed to the pharmacy division as research associate. At the same time **Dr. John M. Dunham** has been named a research associate in the analytical chemistry department. Dr. Cadwallader was previously on the pharmacy faculties of the University of Georgia and the University of Florida. Dr. Dunham was previously a research chemist for Dow Chemical Company.

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J.—Four appointments have been made in the Longhorn Division. **John H. Sims,** formerly chief product engineer, has been named chief engineer; **John T. Kerr** replaces Mr. Sims as chief product engineer; **Raymond A. McElvogue** has been appointed propellant plant manager and **H. C. Havron** has been named chief of the new quality control department.

Tidewater Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif.—**William M. Grass** has been named eastern division purchasing agent, succeeding **Arthur Jungdahl** who has retired after forty-five years with the company. Mr. Grass, who has been assistant purchasing agent since February, jointed Tidewater in 1924.

Canadian Paint Sales Climbing Up This Year

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms which normally account for 96 percent of total Canadian production were up 11 percent in June and 4 percent in the first six months of the year, according to a Canadian report.

June sales rose to $14,440,000 from $13,018,000 a year earlier as trade sales climbed 12 percent and industrial sales 10 percent.

Sales in the six months were $70,638,000 against $68,029,000 in the first half of 1957, with trade sales up 5 percent and industrial up 2 percent.

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Agricultural Chemicals

To other than trade people, DDT is synonymous with bug-killer—or pesticide, if you like. And despite much adverse publicity, including frequent attacks by the birdy-set, DDT has never lost the popular respect it won years ago when people first began stopping down at their friendly service station to pick up a DDT bomb. Its acceptance also extended to the farm market at that time where it is still widely used, as evidenced by reports from the trade last week.

Spokesman for several DDT producers mentioned that buying was still extremely active. One man, in fact, thought it was the most lively late season he had seen during the past six years. Much of this rather late buying was traced to a slow start this Spring when the weather inflicted considerable damage on crops, even making replanting necessary in some instances. Then too, heavy infestations of worms are now threatening the cotton in Miss., La., and Ark., it was said, promoting DDT sales in these states.

The DDT market picture is brightened further by unofficial reports from Washington that hint the government will call upon US suppliers for as much as 60 million pounds of 75 percent DDT within the next eight months. With demand so active, and inventories known to be tight, market observers are talking about a price advance. Some expect it January 1; others are betting on the first of April.

Most farmers have turned a deaf ear to the agronomists and soil specialists who recommend fertilization in the Fall, a trend which would be welcomed by agricultural chemicals producers. But in some areas it has become common practice to fertilize pastures and this should result in improved demand for ammonium nitrate and mixed fertilizers, particularly, within the next few weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Dried blood, N. Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton

Tankage, N. Y., Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
108.31	108.33	108.15	110.72

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The recent price tug-of-war between the independent producers of ammonium nitrate and a southern cooperative, the former doing its best to keep prices realistic enough to allow for a decent profit, the latter very volume-conscious and pulling prices down, brought up a matter that may have profound effects on the fertilizer industry. And that is that cooperatives are definitely becoming the trend.

Not subject to the taxes levied on corporations, the cooperatives are able to sell fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate, as well as many other materials, considerably cheaper than independent producers and still realize a fair profit. And while the cooperatives supposedly are giving rebates or "profit-sharing" with their customers (or members), they are actually putting most of the profits into additional production facilities, informed sources say.

No one has any argument with this, of course, though some in the trade have said that if they are actually competing on the same level with corporate producers they should be subject to the same taxes. Ultimately, the question will have to be solved by the government. In the interim, the cooperatives can take advantage of their pleasant situation and force competitors to come to terms.

Demand improved a bit last week. It should improve further as the time for fall pasture fertilization is approaching. Ammonium nitrate is one of the chemicals used for this purpose.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Sellers of this chemical noticed a slight but nonetheless perceptible awakening of buyer interest during the past week. And most were counting on doing a fairly substantial amount of off-season business during September—which was a logical assumption since the liberal $8 discount will be sliced in half October 1.

The Bureau of the Census in its preliminary report for June reported production of anhydrous ammonia that month amounted to 336,309 short tons. This was a slight drop from the 348,158 tons of May. Stocks at producing plants on June 30 totaled 112,230, up from 106,634 tons of the month prior.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood and tankage quotations, dropping 25c. per unit ton, became $6.75 and $7, respectively, New York, and $7.75 and $8.25, Chicago, last week. Lower prices, reportedly, were the result of lax demand from feed formulators.

Trading in animal protein materials was seasonally subdued but a dealer here looked for more activity in the next few weeks.

Potash—Effective September 1, the price of potassium muriate went to 33c. per unit of K_2O. This listing applies to material contracted for after July 1, 1958, and scheduled for delivery from September 1 through October 31.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during May and June, 1958:

	June, 1958	May, 1958
DDT	12,172,548	12,184,886
2,4-D*	1,797,585	2,272,995
Ester & Salts	2,663,680	3,060,422
Acid equivalent	1,251,946	2,267,296
BHC	5,318,094	5,245,591
Gamma isomer	873,766	831,446
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	170,242	250,363
2,4,5-T	504,333	506,899

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

Allethrin—Current price for 90 percent material on a freight allowed basis is $28.80 per pound. For the 20 percent solution in drums of 200 to 2,000 pound lots the quotation ranges from $6.50 to $6.55 per pound.

Bordeaux Powder—A tribasic bordeaux powder, a fungicide, currently sells at 24c. per pound in carload quantities, delivered, and at 26c. per pound in less than carload quantities.

DDT—Trade sources report that DDT demand is extremely active, considering the season and all, and expect it to remain so during the next few weeks. In fact, the spokesman for one very large producer finds business activity at a pace unequaled in any comparable period within the last six years.

Most of this rather late buying can be traced back to the wet weather this Spring which setback planting schedules and, consequently, demand for DDT and other pesticides. Also, recent outbreaks of insects have precipitated unusual interest. In Miss., La. and Ark., for instance, heavy infestations of worms continue to threaten the cotton crop, requiring the steady pouring of DDT formulations, main weapon of defense in worm-warfare, it's said.

It's understood on the strength of unofficial reports from Washington that the government will call upon US producers for sizable quantities of DDT within the next eight months. Estimates place the order between 55 million and 60 million pounds of 75 percent material. Producers are gearing output to take care of these requirements, but it is still very possible that DDT will continue in tight supply indefinitely, market observers say. And especially if the government expects delivery before 1959, they add, DDT is likely to be short when the domestic buying season rolls around next April.

With the market scales tipped in favor of demand, the question of prices naturally arises. Most in the trade look for firmness for the remainder of '58, and a price advance early in '59. Some say this will occur January 1; others set the date as April 1.

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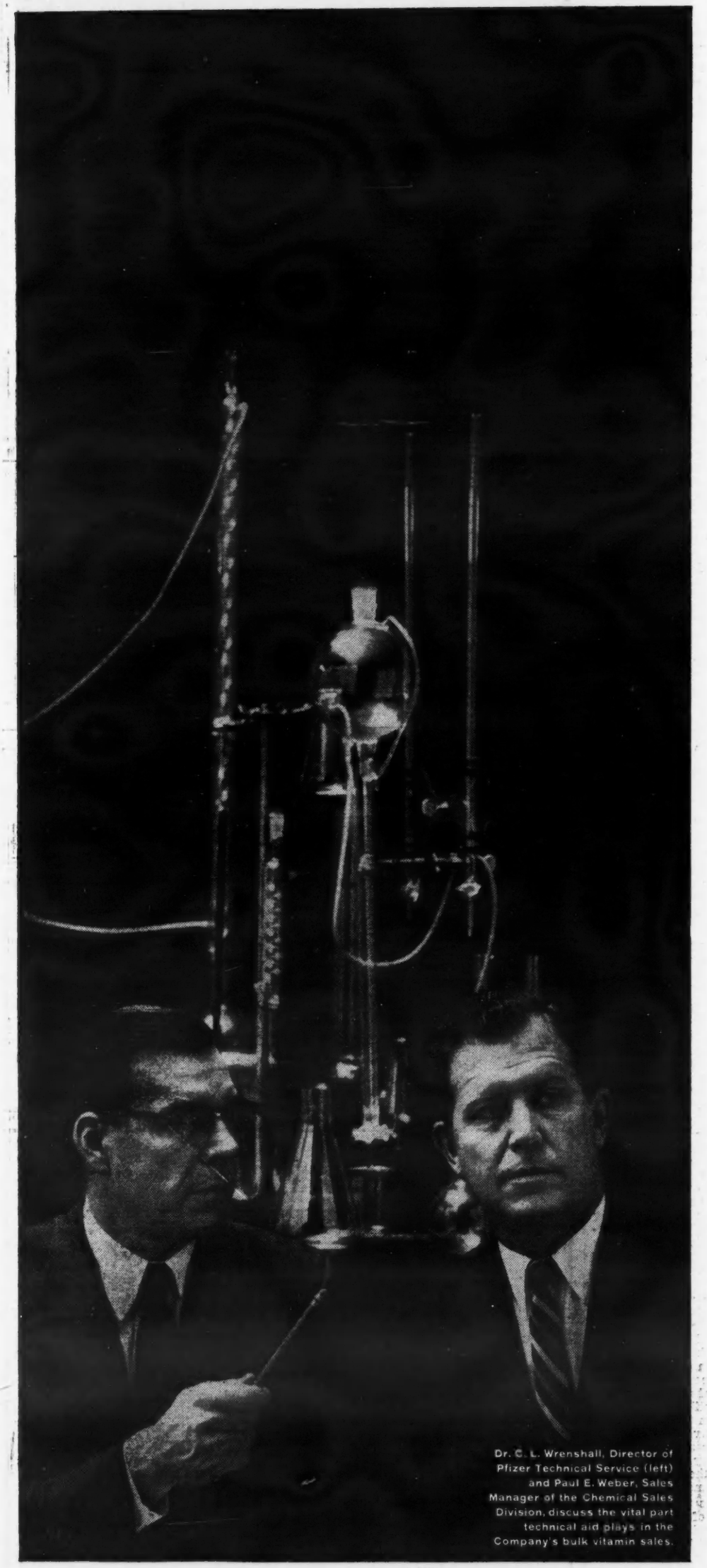

Dr. C. L. Wrenshall, Director of Pfizer Technical Service (left) and Paul E. Weber, Sales Manager of the Chemical Sales Division, discuss the vital part technical aid plays in the Company's bulk vitamin sales.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Vitamin makers announced a 22 cent per gram reduction on folic acid, the second decline to take place in the market this year. The previous reduction, instituted in January, was a drastic 50 cent per gram cut aimed at drying up a heavy flow of imports. Price has declined from $1.40 per gram in a period of fifteen months. Quantity differentials were established last week and under new schedules, listing for folic acid, in single shipments of 20 kilos or more, was 48 cents per gram. Some sources have questioned the value of reductions aimed at imports since import duty is said to be based on about 25 percent of domestic selling price.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Folic acid, 22c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
62.79	62.79	62.80	63.29

For Current Prices See Page 9

Other vitamin markets were quiet. Volume has continued on the upgrade for most vitamins, but profits continue to be squeezed as a result of numerous reductions over the past two years. Clinical interest appears to have centered on pyridoxine and Vitamin B_{12}. Production of B_6 has shown a sharp increase, while ascorbic and thiamin have shown steady improvement. Niacin continues to be a headache to more than one producer, it was said. Markets remain sharply competitive, especially in the feed field.

A clearer shift in buying emphasis, from summer to winter products, was expected to make itself more evident following the Labor Day holiday. Aspirin makers noted the beginning of the trend early in August and other analgesic and antipyretic materials were expected to gain strength in September.

Drug and fine chemical makers were expecting a good month in September. It was a little too early to tell how the third quarter would compare with the comparable period of last year. For the year, some sources have estimated that sales of ethical and proprietary drugs would go over $2.25 billion.

Antibiotics—Prices on the major materials were unchanged from previous report. Buying interest remained on the slow side, although some sources noted added interest on the part of large consumers for advance requirements. Stocks of penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were fully adequate for trade needs.

Antibiotics continue to account for the largest sales of any single group in the ethical drugs group. Volume in 1958 was expected to approach $430 million with vitamins in second place accounting for about $250 million in sales. Total sales of ethical drugs was expected to be about $1.7 billion.

Aspirin—Output in the first six months of the year exceeded last year's six month total by approximately three million pounds, according to Tariff Commission report.

With production in the first half of the year amounting to over 11 million pounds and a fairly good level of sales having been maintained over the slow summer season, it was felt that total production for the year could exceed the 18 million pounds produced last year. However, trade sources cautioned that much of the volume produced early this year was a result of unexpected demands made as a result of the flu epidemic. Some sources estimated that dollar volume in 1958 would be over $30 million.

Producers have been able to accumulate adequate stocks during the vacation period for heavy requirements in the next quarter. A pickup was noted in August and bookings were expected to increase substantially after the Labor Day holiday when pharmaceutical PA's begin to review inventories of winter analgesic and antipyretic items.

Folic Acid—Price was reduced from 70c. to 48c. per gram on 20-kilo lots or more. New quantity differentials were established. The previous price of 70c. had been in effect on lots of 1 kilo or more.

Under the new schedules, prices for folic acid, in single shipments, were as follows: 20 kilos or more, 48c. per gram; 10 to 19.9 kilos, 52c. per gram; 5 to 9.9 kilos, 57c.; and 1 to 4.9 kilos, 63c. per gram. Price on less than a kilo was 70c. per gram.

This marks the second substantial decline this year on folic acid, the last having occured in January when a drastic 50c. per gram reduction was put into effect. Price has declined from $1.40 per gram in a period of fifteen months, due primarily to heavy inroads made in the domestic market by imports.

Pharmaceutical outlet remains relatively small with most material going into multivitamin capsules and tablets in microgram quantity.

Glycarbylamide—A recent report of USDA indicates that this material may contain a primary-growth property, but further testing will be required to substantiate this.

Glycarbylamide, along with nicarbazin, nitrofurazone, Bifuran, sulaquinoxaline and Trithiadol, was tested by members of USDA's Animal Disease and Parasite Research Division to determine the relative effectiveness of the drugs in controling cecal coccidiosis. Of the 573 mixed-breed chicks tested, those fed glycarbylamide-medicated mash showed better weight gains than the controls.

None of the nicarbazin-medicated birds died. Mortality was less than 5 percent among birds treated with nitrofurazone, glycarbylamide, or Bifuran.

Botanicals

Botanicals dealers were banking on a good upturn in buying interest, following the Labor Day holiday, to pull them out of the summer doldrums. Pharmaceutical consumers have been slow to react to the approach of the fall buying season in this recession year. Orders have been slow in coming in and movement on most items has been sluggish in hand to mouth quantity for immediate need.

Lack of consuming interest this year has resulted in poor offerings to collectors with subsequent minimal harvests on some domestic items. Dealers pointed out that stocks were adequate for anticipated needs, but consumers

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: June

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		June 1958	*June 1957*	*First Six Months 1958*	*First Six Months 1957*
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,695,498	1,222,993	11,308,180	8,415,357
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	387,485	251,439	2,021,532	1,500,580
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	19,115,422	23,946,653	132,970,830	122,760,867
Gelatin	lbs.	4,448,000	5,020,000	28,603,000	30,387,000
Niacin and amide	lbs.	247,177	234,457	1,314,363	1,390,331
Penicillin salts	million units	44,497,779	48,161,002	257,620,743	296,631,956
Pyridoxine	lbs.	3,257	3,446	24,771	9,468
Streptomycin	gms.	9,548,647	9,933,936	45,637,802	46,691,266
Sulfonamides	lbs.	228,402	327,154	1,825,139	1,963,725
Tetracycline	gms.	5,807,796	**	76,085,760	**
Thiamin and derivatives	lbs.	25,719	31,838	177,185	146,848

** Data not reported.

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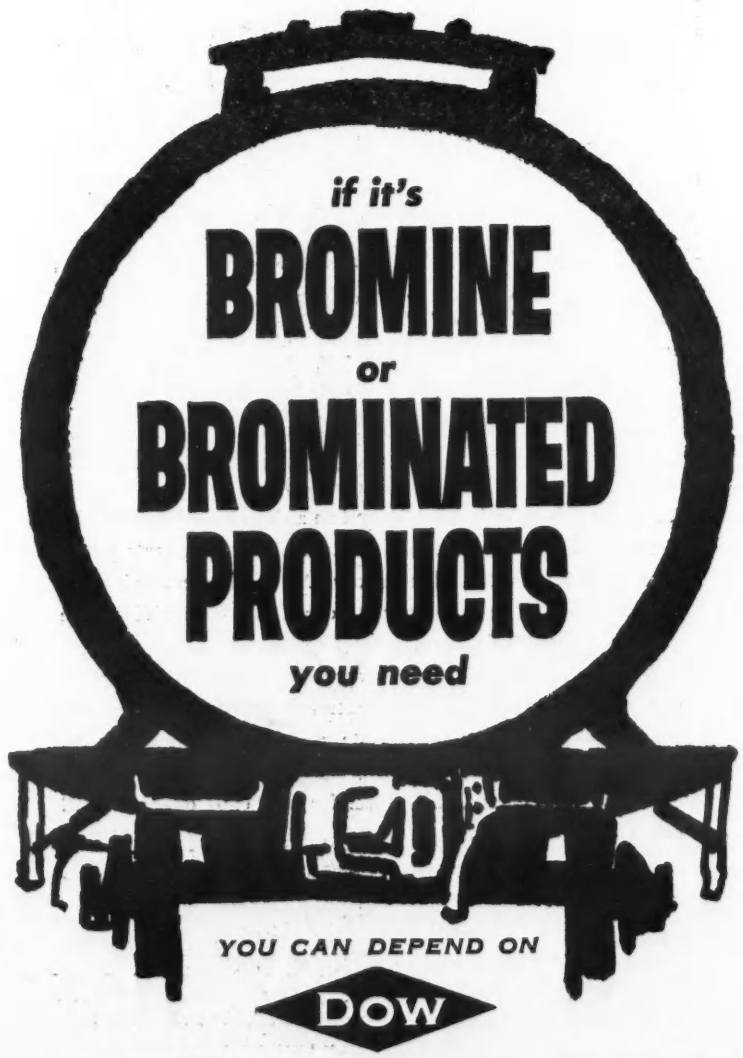

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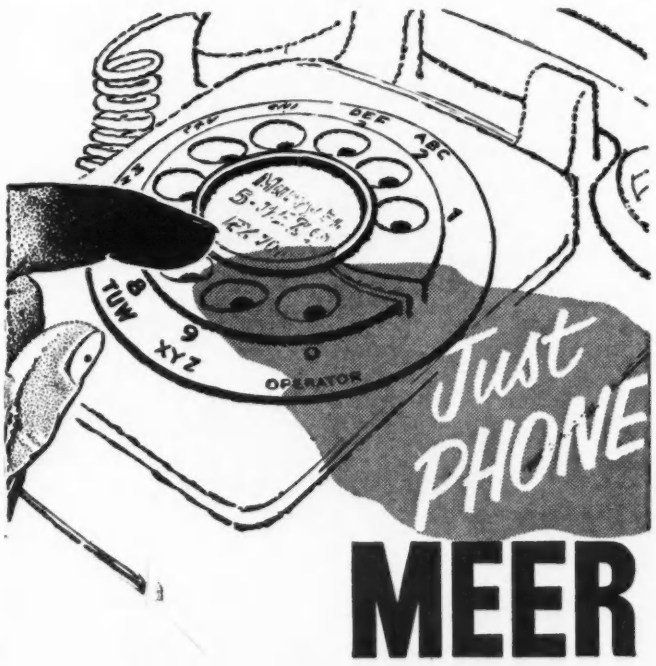

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inventories were at a low level and should any added demands be made, the prospect this winter was for depleted stocks and higher prices to consumers as a result of short sighted buying policies.

Agar—Collections thus far have been normal, according to trade advice. Agar was said to be moving in moderate volume to established outlets in food and pharmaceutical fields.

The ability of agar to form hard gels with a sharp transition temperature was felt to be its most important property.

Use in pharmaceuticals includes bulk laxatives and dental impressions, while it is used as an emulsifying agent in cake mixes, custards and confectionary. Material is usually sold on a basis of gel strength and purity, it was said.

Karaya Gum—Collection of good quality gum during April through June was accounted adequate this year, according to dealers here. Total crop of Karaya from India is estimated in some quarters to amount to over 5,000 tons, half of which comes to the United States.

Dealers said pharmaceutical withdrawals have been steady and a good quantity of material was moving to makers of bulk laxatives. Due to cold water dispersability and suspending qualities, Karaya gum has found good use in food and cosmetic products, it was said.

Papain—Market activity was at a low ebb. High prices and lack of quality material for many months has proved a damping influence to trading. Prices have shown a firming tendency, but there was little interest among consumers.

N. Y. AIC Meeting Date Set Slate of Speakers Named

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will hold its first monthly fall meeting at the Chemist's Club, New York, on September 25. James M. Crowe, executive editor of the American Chemical Society's applied publications, and guest speaker of the meeting, will talk on job opportunities for the chemist.

Speakers slated for later meetings include:

Marlin G. Geiger, executive vice-president at W. R. Grace & Co., who will talk at the November 20 meeting on ways and means of achieving success in the job.

Wallace R. Brode, scientific advisor to the Department of State, with an address on February 6 concerning the chemist's contribution to government policy.

Earl Ubell, science editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who will talk on how the chemist can achieve community recognition, at the April 16 meeting.

All above meetings will be held at the Chemist's Club. In addition to the regular program, an honorary membership award will be made January 8 and an honorary scroll award May 28 at the Shelburne hotel, also New York.

Dow Chemical Commences Output of Iminodiacetic Acid

Dow Chemical Company has begun production of iminodiacetic acid at its Midland, Mich., division and is believed to be the only producer of this material at present.

Iminodiacetic acid is a difunctional acid now available in commercial quantities. It is used as an intermediate for surface active agents, complex salts and chelating agents. Likely markets are in the textile, general chemical, pharmaceutical and plastics fields.

Bromine Tolerance Is Set

Food and Drug Administration has established tolerances of twenty-five parts per million for residues of total combined bromine in or on cherries and plums after fumigation with ethylene dibromide.

ON EUROPEAN CHEMICAL MISSION: Mrs. R. V. Bakalinski, president of Kolon Trading Company, New York, is leaving on a trip to Europe to promote American use of Polish chemicals. Kolon Trading is the US representative for C.I.E.C.H., Ltd., Polish government chemical agency.

Cosmetic Chemists to Meet

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its fifth annual cosmetic seminar on October 8 and 9 at the Barbizon Plaza hotel in New York. Included in the program will be papers on human skin lipid biochemistry, consumer research and the theoretical aspects of solubilization. Dr. Henry Kreider is chairman of the seminar committee.

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Chemical Industry, Totting Up Score

—Continued from page 3

bill—which had the endorsement of the Food and Drug Administration as well as the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and other trade groups—had been expected to sail right through the senate.

Of course, there was some worry in the chemical industry over Mr. Delaney's cancer amendment, which says that "no additive shall be deemed to be safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal, or if it is found, after tests which are appropriate for the evaluation of the safety of food additives, to induce cancer in animals."

MCA and other industry asociations, which would have preferred the bill without the Delaney amendment, agreed to accept it, feeling that it was tightly written to keep it from becoming a Pandora's Box.

FDA, also unhappy about the cancer reference, likewise capitulated, apparently on the theory that to do otherwise might doom the measure.

The senate labor and welfare committee quickly reported out the bill. Then, Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois entered the picture with the announcement that he planned to add an amendment to the food additives bill. Purpose of the amendment: To exempt professional team sports from the antitrust laws.

The attachment of this unrelated rider, a familiar parliamentary tactic at the close of a session, immediately produced a roadblock in the person of Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

Mr. O'Mahoney said he was for the food additives bill—but not with this rider. So, Sen. Dirksen withdrew the sports proposal.

Hill's Presence Needed

Meanwhile, to bring HR 13254 to a vote on the senate floor needed the presence of the chairman of the labor and welfare committee, Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama.

However, Mr. Hill was busy during most of the week with shepherding the infinitely complex education bill through the senate.

And not until a few hours before congress was ready to shut up shop did the measure come up for a vote. As approved by the senate, the bill contains several new amendments.

One, by Sen. John Williams of Delaware, makes it clear that poultry raisers, who are already covered by the poultry products inspection act are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture—not FDA.

A second ammendment raises the salary of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs from $17,500 to $20,000 a year, while the third increases salaries of key personnel in the Public Health Service—particularly the National Institutes of Health.

The legislation then went back to the house, which shortly thereafter agreed to the three ammendments, thus clearing it for the President.

The reciprocal trade bill (HR 12591), which extends the trade agreements law for four years—not five as requested by the President—falls a bit short of what the industry had hoped for.

Chemical men had urged a three-year extension and tariff cuts of not more than 5 percent during that period. The bill, besides extending the law trade agreements program to 1962, gives the President the power to reduce tariffs by a total of 20 percent—but such cuts may not exceed 10 percent in any one year.

The anti-dumping bill (HR 6006), as enacted by congress, contains provisions recommended by the Treasury department and most of those favored by the chemical industry.

One of its key provisions: Public notice of anti-dumping investigations.

Oil, Gas Lands Jurisdiction Is Shifted to Interior Dep't

Jurisdiction over oil and gas deposits on lands making up a part of the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Chase Field, Beeville, Tex., has been shifted from the navy to the Department of the Interior.

Bureau of Land Management has indicated that steps will be taken to open the air station lands to competitive bidding for oil and gas leases.

A complete description of the lands, totaling 502.6 acres in Bee County, Tex., will be published in the *Federal Register*. Earlier, jurisdiction over the oil and gas deposits in about 560 acres also within the Chase Field was transferred to Interior.

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18 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
47 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
40 dms, Arondy Corp, Liverpool
5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
55 dms, Sandoz Inc, Ham
88 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
60 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
108 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—471 cs, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—650 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Port Sudan
800 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
750 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
2,000 bgs, Beech Nut Life Savers, Port Sudan
BARIUM SULFATE—100 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BARYTES—1,200 bgs, H C Bugbird Co, Bremen
BEEF EXTRACT—125 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo
BEESWAX—100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
62 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Plata
156 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
103 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Santiago
100 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
76 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Port Au Prince
100 bgs, Puerto Plata
57 bgs, Santiago
51 bgs, Tampico
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, French American Banking Corp, Callao
BONE CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BORNEOL—1 dm, Dragoco Inc, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—20 dms, Acme Bronze Powder Co, Bremen
5 dms, Wm Recht Co, Hamburg
20 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
22 dms, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Bremen
54 dms, H Solodow, Hamburg
BRUCINE ALKALOID—5 cs, Calcutta
BRUCINE SULFATE—2 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
BURNT SIENNA—40 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca
CALAMUS OIL—1 cs, Grace National Bank, Rijeka
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—600 dms, Yokohama
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON FERROMANGANESE—68 dms, W J Bryne, Yokohama
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
10 cs, Overseas Produce Corp, Bombay
CARNAUBA WAX—278 bgs, Bank of N Y, Areia Branca
299 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Areia Branca
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
375 bgs, H A H Behrens, Hamburg
416 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ponta Delagada
467 bgs, Ponta Delagada
CASSIA—542 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
479 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
CASTOR OIL—302 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
920 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
174 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
87 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
85 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Bombay
342 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
499 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
87 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
87 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
174 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—90 bgs, Givaudan Corp, Liverpool
300 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—300 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, M J Golombeck, Colombo
94 bls, P H Petry, Colombo
86 bls, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
CINNAMON BARK OIL—14 cs, Ungerer & Co, Galle
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
22 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Galle
COALTAR DYES—133 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—268 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
COPAL GUM—72 bgs, E Winterbourne & Co, Manila
CORN STARCH—448 bgs, Universal Trans-Continental Co, Amsterdam
300 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—21 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—214 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
DAMMAR GUM—100 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Djakarta
28 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
166 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
30 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Corp, Rotterdam
833 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—2,025 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,421 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EPHEDRINE ANHYDROUS—4 cs, Havre
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—5 cs, Havre
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—40 bls, Norwalk Mills, Leixoes
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—17,554 tons, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
114,360 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
104,259 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
114,029 bbls, Stewart Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
102,736 bls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Curacao
101,762 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL, OX—15 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
GAMMA ACID—20 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
GARLIC OIL—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kobe
GELATIN—20 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Hamburg
GHATTI GUM—257 bgs, Dingelstadt & Co, Bombay
GINGER—60 bgs, J H Elton, Kingston
102 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
56 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
246 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
800 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—400 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,402 tons, US Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
ICHTHAMMOL—14 cs, Hamburg
IMFERON—52 cs, Lakeside Lab, Liverpool
INDIGO—192 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—1,000 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—7 bgs, Banta Corp, Cristobal
5 bls, Alegre Trading Corp, Barranquilla
IRON BLUE—44 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Lonlon
JAPAN WAX—20 cs, T G Cooper & Co, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—307 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
487 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
813 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
152 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
186 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
614 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
1,011 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
31 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—250 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
2 dms, R J Saunders, Hamburg
91 bgs, Rotterdam
LAVENDER OIL—6 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
LEAD HYPOSULFITE—1 dm, Hummel Chemical Co, Hamburg
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Santiago
5 dms, R D Webb & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—406 bgs, Briones & Co, Palma de Mallorca
100 bgs, H P Rossiger, Antwerp
50 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,400 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—75 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MENTHOL—65 cs, J Manheimer, Kobe
65 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
MINERAL COLORS—5 dms, Revelli Chemical Co, Hamburg
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—250 dms, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
4 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Hamburg
44 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,296 bgs, Hammong & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2,700 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,175 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Rotterdam
1,905 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
3,790 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—90 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Barranquilla
NICOTINE ALKALOID—3 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
NICOTINE SULFATE—5 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
3-NITRO-4-HYDROXY-PHENYLARSONIC ACID—20 dms, Havre
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—13 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—84 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, Societe General, Sfax
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
86 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
86 dms, J H Schroder, Sfax
416 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Souda Bay
130 dms, National City Bank, Souda Bay
OPIUM—150 chts, Calcutta
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
PALM OIL—732 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
419 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—425 tons, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL, FRACTIONATED—22 cs, Dura Commodities Corp, Kobe
PAPAIN—15 cs, Matadi
PARAFFIN WAX—735 cs, S Henie Inc, Kobe
PARSLEY SEED—20 bgs, R C Wehling & Co, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Noville Essential Oil Co, Singapore
PEANUT OIL—50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
PEARTREE BARK—5 bgs, Alcor Lab, Port Au Prince
PEATMOSS—3,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
3,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,550 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
950 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
2,265 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
350 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
420 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
280 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
280 bgs, United Commercial Bank, Singapore
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
240 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
1,872 bgs, Cochin
210 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
80 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Indian Overseas Bank, Singapore
210 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—130,362 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, San Lorenzo
259,753 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
143,977 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
58,067 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
113,814 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
109,868 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
84,886 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENAZONE—10 dms, Havre
PHENYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Hamburg
a-PICOLINE—55 dms, Manchester
POLLACK LIVER OIL—10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—545 bgs, Iwai N Y Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—212 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICATE—635 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
500 bgs, Bemo Shipping Co, Bombay
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
1,291 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
183 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—203 bls, Chemical Insecticide Corp, Rijeka
PYRITES—200 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—770 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
2,072 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,257 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—20 dms, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—300 tons, Smith Weihmann Co, Karlsbamn
RESORCINOL—10 dms, Bremen
RHUBARB ROOT—28 bls, Calcutta
ROSE HIPS—72 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
ROSE OIL—1 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, Norwalk Mills, Leixoes
100 bls, M J Golombeck, Leixoes
47 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
SACCHARIN—20 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—3 cs, Genoa
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka
300 bls, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—442 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Singapore
546 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
9 cs, Grace National Bank, Cochin
SANDRAC GUM—20 bgs, Dumont Shipping Co, Genoa
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
502 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—52 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
163 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—75 cs, Summit Import Corp, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—375 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Cabello
SHELLAC—34 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CASEINATE—200 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
120 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM HYDROXY CINNAMATE—7 dms, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—2,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—5 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—600 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM THEOBROMINE—5 dms, Harve
SOYBEAN OIL—1,769 tons, Toronto
STRAWBERRY LEAVES—48 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
STRYCHNINE SULFATE—8 cs, Calcutta
STYRAX OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,610 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Coatzacoalcos
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—15 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
SUMAC LEAVES—122 bgs, National City Bank, Lattakia
TALC—500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
1,850 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—580 bgs, International Packers, Ltd, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,748 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kohsichang
600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
TARA POWDER—1,502 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—113 dms, Rotterdam
TEA OF MATTE—88 cs, E V Kleinert & Co, Paranagua
THEOPHYLLINE—63 dms, Havre
THYME LEAVES—100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
80 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
82 bls, Lisbon
TITANIUM CARBIDE POWDER—4 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpol
34 dms, Stockholm
TURMERIC—56 bgs, Kingston
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—20 dms, Antwerp
UMBER—360 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Gillespie & Co, Marseille
90 cs, F Huber & Co, Vera Cruz
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
WHITING—2,400 bgs, N H Weltzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
50 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Bremen
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
72 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
ZAPOTE GUM—134 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Calao
ZINC OXIDE—300 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Liverpool
ZINC SULFIDE—800 bgs, C Tennant & Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

AGAR—23 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokahama
32 bbls, Moorhead & Co, Barcelona
BARYTES—2,200 bgs, Frank P Dow, Venice
BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Snitz, Amsterdam
CASEIN—200 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Rotterdam
COALTAR DYES—12 dms, Castelazo & Associates, Antwerp
COPAL GUM—47 bkts, Djakarta
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
519 tons, American Trust Co, Legazpi
COPRA CAKE—8,900 bgs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
4,480 bgs, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
EARTH COLORS—960 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
44 dms, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
GELATIN—50 dms, London
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, NKM Importing Co, Trondheim
MARJORAM—53 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
MONTAN WAX—20 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Amsterdam
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Glencourt Import Co, Venice
PAPRIKA—175 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Cadiz
150 bgs, Perryman Majonier, Marseille
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Citizens Bank, Bremen
1,000 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—600,935 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—125 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
2,240 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
6,420 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,240 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
UREA—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Hull
WHITE LEAD—800 bgs, London
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Frank P Dow, Hull

Philadelphia

ARGOLS—1,000 bgs, Leixoes
BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
FERRO-CHROME—143 dms, Marseille
FERRO-MANGANESE—199 dms, Marseille
FUEL OIL—117,165 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Point a Pierre
121,909 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Point a Pierre
107,901 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
GLYCERINE—270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Mombasa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—7,740 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
MAGNESITE—250 bgs, Rejika
MENTHOL—550 cs, Rio de Janeiro
MOLASSES—776,845 gals, Matanzas
NAPHTHALENE—2,550 bgs, Phila National Bank, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—192 dms, Phila National Bank, Sfax
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Importing Co, Aarhus
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—1,024,011 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
717,333 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
214,793 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
172,649 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
364,678 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Corp, Covenas
119,140 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
123,161 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
134,060 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
133,827 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
123,558 bbls, Texas Oil Co Pamatacual
329,343 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
117,766 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHOSPHATE ROCK—4,000 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Curacao

—Continued on page 54

Data Offered

.. new sixteen-page booklet has been issued by Allied Chemical Corporation's Semet-Solvay petrochemical Division on the use of **"Emulsifiable A-C Polyethylene 629"** as a textile finishing agent. Listed in the brochure are product properties, instructions on the preparation of emulsions, suggested formulations, notes on how to manufacture large-scale batches, and application methods. Copies may be obtained by writing to Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

American Potash Institute has issued a handbook entitled **Hidden Hungers in Crops.** The forty-eight page booklet includes articles on how field experiments point ways to top yields; how plant analysis can prevent hunger; the need for good soil testing programs to isolate and build up areas where crops show no hunger but where top yields are seldom obtained, and a number of other articles on major agricultural problems. Copies are available through the news service of the institute located at 1102 16th street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has issued a ten-page technical booklet on its **"Pro-fax Polypropylene."** Information on a range of commercial applications developed in six months of commercial production is included. The commercial applications include automotive, business machines, containers, film, home appliances, refrigerator parts, valves, housewares, and hospital ware.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has issued a bulletin on its **sodium benzoate and benzoic acid.** The bulletin lists the physical properties and available forms of Hooker USP and technical grades of sodium benzoate and benzoic acid, both grades testing high in purity and uniformity. Copies may be obtained by writing to Hooker at Niagara Falls.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., has issued a twelve-page catalogue of its **chemical preparations and basic photographic chemicals.** The booklet covers the chemistry of color negative and reversal materials as well as developers, fixers, stop bathers, toners and others. Copies may be obtained by writing to Eastman Kodak in Rochester.

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has issued the fourth edition of the **Reilly Chemical Index.** Included is a complete list of the chemicals offered by the company, including twelve items not listed previously. Copies may be obtained by writing to the company at the Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

Handy & Harman, New York, has just issued a four-page bulletin on **brazing practices.** Included is information on method, facilities offered by the company, design and alloys used.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has published a comprehensive thirty-six page brochure entitled **Chloride Metallurgy.** The brochure describes physical and chemical properties, uses, and reaction characteristics of aluminum chloride, antimony trichloride and antimony pentachloride, boron trichloride, silicon tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride and titanium trichloride and zirconium tetrachloride. Also included are discussions of analytical methods and transportation and storage precedures. Copies are available by writing to Stauffer at 380 Madison avenue, New York, 17.

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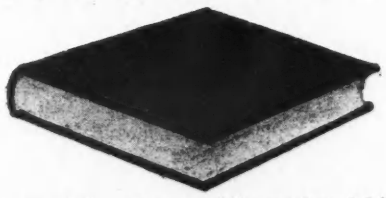

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming inquiry for textile and leather chemicals continued to improve last week. Trading was moderately active for nearby requirements with some buyers showing more interest in later deliveries. In chemicals, the demand for delivery against current contracts was increased for delivery after the first of the month. Sizing materials also commanded more attention and fair volume of business was booked for nearby requirements. Brazilian tapioca was quiet, while trading in Siamese flour improved for prompt and later delivery. Trading in potato starch was confined to spot delivery, while carlot business was reported slow.

World exports of raw wool in 1957 totaling 2,627 million pounds, actual weight, set a new record high for the second successive year, eclipsing last year's total by 2 percent. Shipments from the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay) were up 1 percent over 1956 because of larger exports from Australia and New Zealand. These 5 countries account for 85 percent of the world's raw wool exports. Total imports of raw wool by the 7 major consuming countries of the Free World also increased slightly in 1957, although imports by the United States and Japan fell 21 and 3 percent, respectively.

The increased world exports were aided by continued strong demand from the major consuming countries. World consumption of clean wool in 1957 is estimated by the Commonwealth Economic Committee at 2,891 million pounds, or 1 percent above the previous year's record.

The outlook for wool trade in 1958 is not favorable. Supplies continue large, even though Australia's production may be reduced by the drought, due to the accumulation of stocks in South America. On the demand side, the wool textile industries in many of the important consuming countries appear to be in a slump. Consumption by the 10 major countries which report to the International Wool Study Group was down 3 percent in the first quarter of 1958 from the previous quarter and was 15 percent below a year ago. Imports into these countries were also down sharply.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
100.84	100.84	100.86	103.50

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Increased demand was reported for prompt delivery. Withdrawals against current contracts continued moderate. Prices remained unchanged and steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Business was still spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Interest in September delivery was more active. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—While demand was limited to actual needs, market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Increased interest was reported for Fall requirements.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Buying interest was more active. Trading also improved, with sizable quantities moving at concessions due to sharp competition. Flake was offered at $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, and powder, $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, spot, according to quantity. Technical was quiet, but steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Starch—Business was fair, chiefly for actual requirements. Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 350,000 bushels to 75,771,000 bushels for the week ended August 22. This compared with 109,297,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Steady tone prevailed in this market, despite spotty demand. Stocks on spot were well held at $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Carlots were offered at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixie line. Idaho starch was quiet and unchanged at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations. Stocks on spot moved spasmodically from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was more active and trading of moderate volume was reported in Siamese flour for prompt delivery. B grade was steady at 5.15c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5.35c., same basis. Consuming inquiry for Brazilian flour still lagged and market was more or less nominal. B grade was offered freely at 6¼c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade ¼c. more.

Tanning Materials

Shoe production in July of 45.2 million pairs was 2 percent below the 46.0 million pairs produced in July of last year and was just slightly below the 45.4 million pairs produced in June, 1958, according to the Department of Commerce.

Men's dress and play shoe production of 5.4 million pairs in July was 5 percent below the level of 5.6 million pairs for July, 1957, and 11 percent lower than the 6.0 million pairs produced in June, 1958. Women's dress and work shoe production of 14.8 million pairs in July, 1958, represents a decrease of 4 percent from the 15.5 million pairs for July, 1957, and an increase of 13 percent over the 13.2 million pairs made in June, 1958. The output of all other footwear in July was slightly higher than July, 1957, and 4 percent less than in June, 1958.

Production during the first eight months of 1958 was indicated at 385,576,000 pairs; in 1957, 405,886,000 pairs; in 1956, 403,722,000 pairs and 1955, 394,557,000 pairs.

Cutch—Trading was reported light and restricted to prompt shipment. Market was maintained at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Myrobalans—Trading continued spotty and was confined to nearby shipment. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Contemplated increases in ocean freight rates on September 1 were not put into effect and current rates will continue during the balance of the year. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market was quiet. Replacements, however, were maintained at prevailing quotations. Solid clarified, 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—Conditions were unchanged and quiet in this market. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Buying interest lagged. Replacements were quotably unchanged. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extract was unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Wattle extract exports from Kenya in 1957 increased by 4,498 tons to 26,315 tons, and the value rose from £1,501,332 to £1,521,875 (£1=US$2.80).

India was the principal buyer of wattle extract and purchases totaled £566,790 in 1957, against £573,888 in 1956. The United Kingdom was the second largest purchaser with £211,512—£174,307 in 1956; followed by the United States, £119,352—£178,975 in 1956; the Netherlands, £96,942—£73,284 in 1956; and

Essential Oils, Aromatics

Geranium and spearmint oils led the market last week. Both items reflected previously developed strong positions and advanced smartly in price. Geranium oil in both its Bourbon and Algerian qualities moved up about $1 per pound while spearmint oil was hiked about 40 cents per pound. Limited stocks is considered the prime factor behind the geranium oil development. Also a strong factor is the internal political and military situation in Algeria. The spearmint position is an outgrowth of the shortened crop reported this year in both this and peppermint oil. Demand for the mint oils is strong and any curbing of supply is likely to begin an upward swing in price, dealers here say. In other areas of the market, Formosan citronella continued on the soft side, as did bois de rose and lemongrass. Ocotea cymbarum fell away a bit further in price. This latter oil is virtually scraping the bottom of the barrel in position. Sandalwood oil also is looking a bit weak and some price movement is anticipated.

In the aromatic chemicals market, little activity was discerned. Some movement may be expected in the fall, when seasonal factors come into play. At present, however, the chemicals remain in a state of limited activity.

According to a report from Grasse, the bitter orange trees there are recovering from the frosts early in 1956 which reduced the crop that year to two tons. Many trees, the report notes, which seemed ruined at the time, have recovered. Last year the crop reached 125 tons and, according to the report, it is considered possible (with ideal weather) that it may reach 350 tons this year. The last normal crop, in 1955, amounted to about 400 tons.

An increased interest in a number of seeds and spices developed last week one source here reported. Arrivals of Italian oregano are awaiting release. It will be several weeks yet before new crop Greek comes in. Meanwhile, good quality old crop is said to be still available.

Arrivals of new crop Indian celery are being released to relieve the tight spot picture. Early September arrivals are said to be available at a discount. Spot Dutch poppy has eased off slowly toward the new crop level. However, new crop does not appear to be coming out early. Caraway is steady. Cumin continues tight on the spot, but mid-September arrival is offered reasonably.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fenneiseed, Yugoslav, It., 1c. per lb.
French, It., ½c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 40c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Nutmegs, E.I., 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Peppers, red, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
145.86	145.72	145.74	145.84

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Geranium—Both Algerian and Bourbon qualities of this oil climbed further skyward last week. Price advances were the record in as many weeks. The new listing for Algerian quality geranium oil is a range of $16.50 to $18.50 per pound or about $1.00 more than had been previously quoted. Bourbon material climbed to a range of $18.00 to $20.75 per pound, also a hike of about $1.00. Previously, both qualities of oil had recorded advances. Dealers attributed the developments in this market to the fact that while another crop of geranium is expected in about a month, comparatively few offerings of the oil are coming out of the Reunion Island. The fall crop is usually smaller in size than the Spring crop, thus it is felt that oil receipts from the coming crop may bring only temporary relief to the generally tight supply position of the market. Internal political and military conditions continue to be reflected in the price of Algerian oil.

Lavender—One producer, reporting on the lavender and lavendin crop in Grasse, suggests that the harvest will be better than that of 1957. It is felt at source, the producer says, that prices will be effected by the large crop. Previously made advances in the price of lavandin, it was noted, are attributed to speculative buying. No comprehensive knowledge of the extent of old crop in the hands of producers is known. The consensus is that prices at source will not climb and it is questioned as to whether or not they will stabalize. Later this month and early in September, when seasonal buying begins in earnest, it was added, the true picture of the market and its price structure will become more apparent.

Ocotea cymbarum — The price of this material has fallen further on spot. Dealers last week reduced the material to a range of 45c. to 95c. per pound or 5c. less than had previously been quoted. Producers have commented at each price cut for some time now that the bottom has been reached. The profit margin has, according to one source, reached the point of vanishing. However, over supply and continued listless demand, even at present low quotation levels, leaves producers no alternative but to continue to offer the material at present levels or else get out of the market.

Sandalwood—One source here recorded last week that lower shipping prices for sandalwood oil are likely to be reflected in the spot market as soon as higher cost oil is disposed of. Prices for September-October shipments, the source noted, have dropped about $1 per pound.

Spearmint — Further advances in this price of this material were recorded on spot last week. Firming up on current reports of a somewhat limited crop in both this and peppermint oil, the spot price jumped some 40c. to a range of $5.00 to $5.85 per pound. Strength in spearmint and peppermint is expected to be retained throughout the pending season, sources here report. Previously, last year, the market showed a tendency to relax as a result of giant crops in both oils. The market for both items continues strong, and is growing, it was also reported.

Aromatic Chemicals

No particular movement was reported in this area of the market. A number of items continued at previous positions at recently reduced prices. According to producers, some movement may be anticipated in the fall, when seasonal facts will begin to play their part, but at present matters remain pretty much at ease.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—A steady demand has been eating away at spot stocks. At the present time, it appears that there will be no sizeable arrivals for at least a month. Pressure to sell farther off afloats has caused prices to soften. Thus, late September arrivals can be bought substantially lower. It will be some time however, before spot stocks will be replenished to the point where all grades are available.

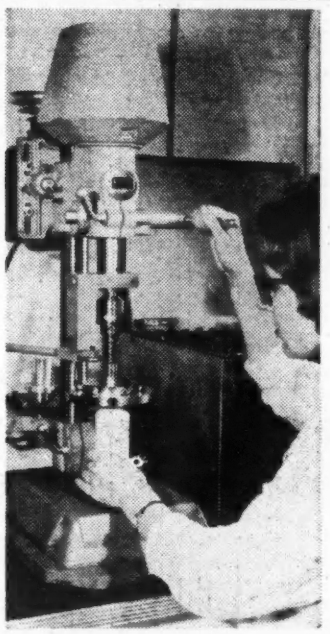
Nutmegs—East Indian quality nutmeg climbed somewhat from its previous position on spot. The new quote here is $2.20 per pound for East Indian whole or 10c. per pound higher than had been previously asked. West Indian spot was listed at $1.85 nominal; East Indian reconditioned was continued at $2.10 per pound as was East Indian material for September delivery.

Pepper—prices for this item slipped off

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended August 22

Black pepper, 10 lots, 1,260 bags
Caraway seed, 2 lots, 200 bags
Cassia, 2 lots, 139 bales
Cloves, 5 lots, 560 bags
Cocoa beans, 1,500 bags
Coriander seed, 3 lots, 721 bags
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 371 bags
Gum Karaya, 6 lots, 128 bags
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 479 bags
Papain, 13 lots, 365 cases
Sage, 100 bales



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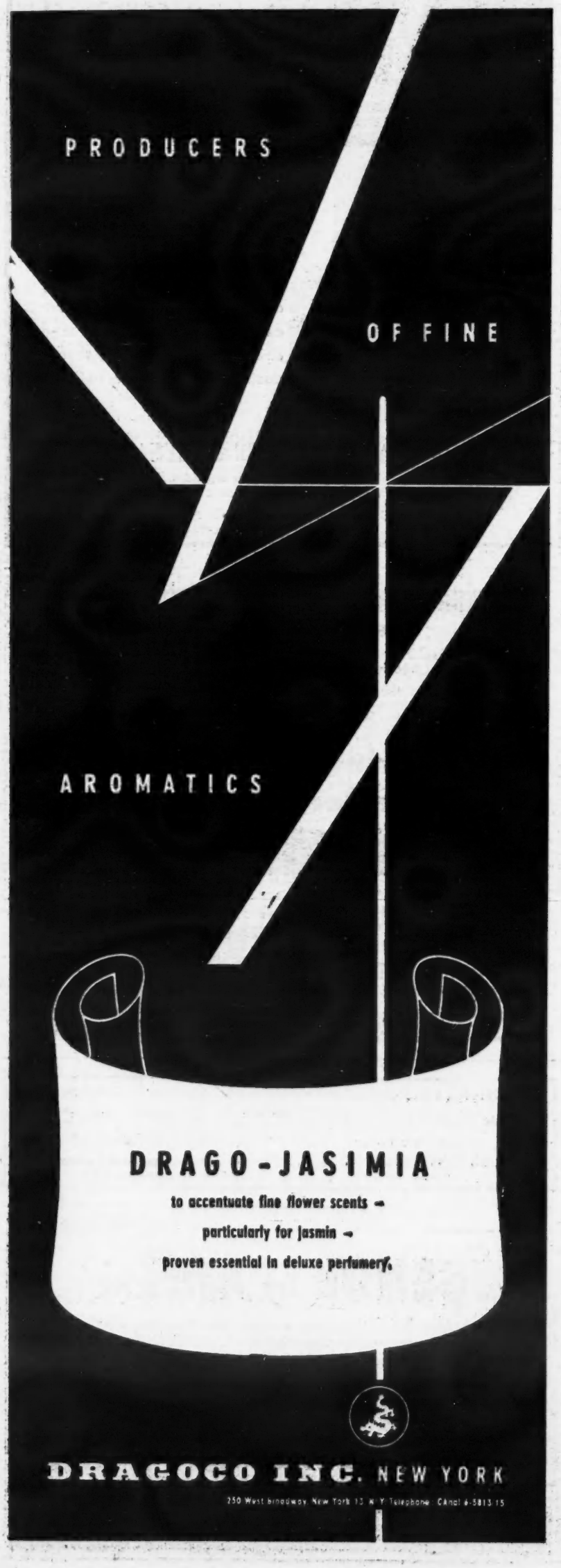

Essential Oils

fractionally according to one dealer. This was in the face of light demand. The producer noted that the release and delivery of recent arrivals which had been detained helped fill in consumer's needs. New arrivals continued steady with only moderate offerings. Ceylon continued to be the cheapest seller though quantities here are small. There were some preliminary offerings of new crop Brazilian late this week. The levels asked, however, were about in line with Ceylon. Indications are that there will be no large exportable surplus as some is reported committed to Argentina. Singapore and India remain steady on Lampong and Malabar at levels close to those ranging in New York. The only substantial discounts available for future delivery are on contracts which include both Ceylon and Brazilian.

Hooker Chemical President Is Elected Head of Affiliate

Thomas E. Moffitt, president of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y., has been elected to the presidency of the companys' Canadian affiliate, Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C.

At the same time, F. Leonard Bryant, vice-president for production of the parent firm and H. W. Hooker, jr., western sales manager, have been elected vice-presidents of the affiliate and Thomas F. Willers, vice-president, treasurer and comptroller, has been named treasurer of the Canadian firm.

Also, Ansley Wilcox 2nd, vice-president, secretary and general counsel of the parent firm, has been elected secretary.

Denatured Alcohol Dealers May Ship Direct, IRS Says

Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the holder of a permit to deal in specially denature alcohol may take possession of that SD alcohol and have the shipment made directly from the denaturing plant or from another bonded dealer's premises to a specially denatured user.

Permission is granted by IRS provided the terms of the permitee's bond are extended to cover such an SD alcohol shipment and provided appropriate notation is made on the withdrawal permits, notices of shipment and reports covering such transactions.

Nordmark Is Now Nordson

Nordson Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Inc., is the new name of the former Nordmark Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Irvington, N.J. The change was made necessary by trademark registration problems in the U.S. and abroad, according to Nordson.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 50

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,622 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—12,187 bgs, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Sydney
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Brown Bros, Bangkok
UREA—2,000 bgs, Istanbul
VANILLA BEANS—17 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
WHITING—2,800 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—2,160 bgs, London
ZIRCON SAN—2,448 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, California Commodity Corp, Colombo
COPRA—250 tons, Loftman Corp, Legaspi
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
750 tons, Tabaco
500 tons, Siain
COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CREAM OF TARTAR—20 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
DEXTRIN—100 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
GELATIN—50 dms, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,642 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MINERAL COLORS—49 dms, Revelli Chemical Co, Hamburg
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, A Giuriani & Bro, Barcelona
52 dms, Monteverdi & Parodi, Barcelona
50 dms, Monteverdi & Parodi, Leghorn
125 dms, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—630 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—217,525 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
TANKAGE—726 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,112 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
5,600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—20 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antferp
ZINC SULFATE—100 bgs, D M Hicks, Rotterdam

Narcotics Bureau Hearing Planned on Opiate Rating

Bureau of Narcotics plans to classify ethyl 1-(3 - cyano-3,3-diphenylpropryl)4-phenyl-4-piperidinecarboxylate as an opiate. However, before it intends to treat this new drug like one having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine, the agency will hold a hearing.

This hearing is scheduled for September 19 at 10 a.m. at the office of the Commissioner of Narcotics in Washington. The bureau will receive any written data, views or arguments pertaining to the drug prior to that date.

If no requests to be heard are received by August 29, the commissioner will then ask the Secretary of the Treasury that the drug be classified as an opiate.

Monsanto Microtubing Now Being Produced

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., plans to produce microtubing three-one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. Tentatively named "Santotube Q," the tubing will be offered by the company's inorganic chemicals division.

The tubing, made of quartz, was originally developed by Monsanto research scientists in fiber form for the Atomic Energy Commission.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats last week was light and spotty, a sharp increase in the demand for delivery against contracts took place due to the threat of a teamsters strike this week. Cottonseed oil was steadier and slightly higher due to the scarcity of new crop. Soybean oil was firmer and fractionally higher, with active crude sales for refiners account. Corn oil continued unsettled and sold at slight decline. Increased offers of peanut oil resulted in sharply lower prices.

Crude coconut oil continued strong supply and $3 to $5 per ton lower.

Crude coconut oil remained higher, reflecting improved interest from European buyers. Copra was firmer.

Tallow and greases remained unchanged as a result of limited offers. Buying interest was light, with limited business reported at prevailing quotations for domestic account. Export interest was reported slow. Oleo oil was inactive and easier. Lard remained firm and unchanged.

Trading in linseed oil was moderate for nearby needs, while withdrawals against existing contracts continued in active request. Prices remained unchanged and steady, irrespective of the crop of 5 cents per bushel for flaxseed. Tung oil was under selling pressure, and with consumer interest quiet, quotations for nearby delivery were off fractionally. Stocks of Brazilian castor oil were smaller and closely held at current quotations. Oiticica was offered at unchanged prices, but some business was reported at concessions.

Soybean meal was stronger as a result of curtailed production. Prices were lifted $2 to $3 per ton for nearby delivery. Linseed meal was firm and advanced $1 per ton. Peanut meal was in better supply and $3 to $5 per ton lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, $3. per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Corn oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, old process, $2 per ton.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $3 to $5 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
109.15	109.90	121.02	118.05

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Trading was reported slow. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. No. 1 Brazalian was held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil demand was confined to actual needs.

Import of castor beans and castor oils at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		604,000
Previous week	1,002,000	
Corresponding week, 1957	249,900	2,491,664
Total this year	9,358,900	50,313,000
Corresponding period, 1957	12,779,800	69,570,660

Coconut—Crude was higher with sales at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby and 14⅛c. October shipment. Tankcars at New York were held at 15⅛c., prompt.

Corn—Trading was light. Crude was easier and sold at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was lower at 16.10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were firmer and fractionally higher last week, with allied markets due to the tension in the Far East (Quemoy) situation. This brought short covering and cut hedging sales. Trading was mixed and active. September tenders totaled 57 contracts and were stopped. Interest in cash oils was limited. Crude was slightly firmer. Refined salad was quiet but was raised to 14¾c., tankcars, New York, following sales at ¼c. less because of the firmer tone in crude. Crude was nominal at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 11⅜c., Valley; Lubbock, 11c. and 11½c., Waco.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 29, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	471	13.42	12.89	13.28S
Oct.	87	13.40	13.03	13.28@13.30
Dec.	455	13.59	13.12	13.38S
March	239	13.65	13.25	13.47@13.52
May	90	13.68	13.27	13.51@13.54
July (1959)	23	13.56	13.25	13.47@13.50

Total sales and switches, 1,365 contracts.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in July was indicated at 1,477 tankacrs compared with 1,777 July last year. Total for season amounted to 22,789 tankcars against 27,448 a year ago. Carryover for this season totaled 3,671 tankcars against 4,155 for the same time last year.

Linseed—This market remained unchanged and steady, despite the further decline in flaxseed of 5c. per bushel last week. Trading continued restricted to fill-in needs, while withdrawals against existing continued in fair volume. Raw oil was quoted at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-November; at 13.6c., December-February and 13.8c., March-May.

Flaxseed—Market was weaker, declining 5c. per bushel as a result of low sales by CCC.

Minneapolis.—Weakness persisted in this market, bids down 5c. a bushel to $3, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Accentuating weakness were heavy sales by CCC at low prices, exhausting government supplies at terminals. Crushers booked new crop supplies actively ahead of the 5c. drop, on a to-arrive basis. Harvest is in full swing in southern sectors, moving gradually north. Crop reports improved in Canada, helped by cool weather. Only two cars were posted in the spot market, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 206 cars and 65,000 bushels in trucks. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 669 cars (3 for CCC), compared with 374 cars a year ago. Shipped were 91 cars, against 53 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	1,170,750	654,500	162,100
Since Sept. 1	18,580,750	32,607,250	2,815,750

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was listless. Prices were unchanged but were shadable on a bid. Tankcars were offered at 16½c., per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 18c. to 18½c., spot as to quantity.

Olive—Business was reported slow for spot and replacement from primary sources. Tunisian oil was offered at $62 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York and Greek was nominal at $66 to $68 same basis. Spanish oil was offered at $62 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. Oil on spot ranged from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity.

Palm—Demand was light and confined to actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Drums were held at 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and 11¾c. tankcars, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Light demand and increased supplies caused market to weaken. Crude was lower and sold at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined declined to 19¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

On July 31, supplies of peanuts held in off-farm positions totaled 360 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock (uncleaned, unshelled) peanuts according to the Crop Reporting Board. These stocks were composed of 47 million pounds of actual farmers' stock peanuts, 22 million equivalent pounds of roasting stock and 291 million pounds of equivalent farmer's stock held in the form of shelled edibles. A year ago total equivalent stocks amounted to 456 million pounds distributed as follows: 61 million pounds of farmers' stock, about 25 million equivalent pounds of roasting stock, and

—*Continued on page 58*

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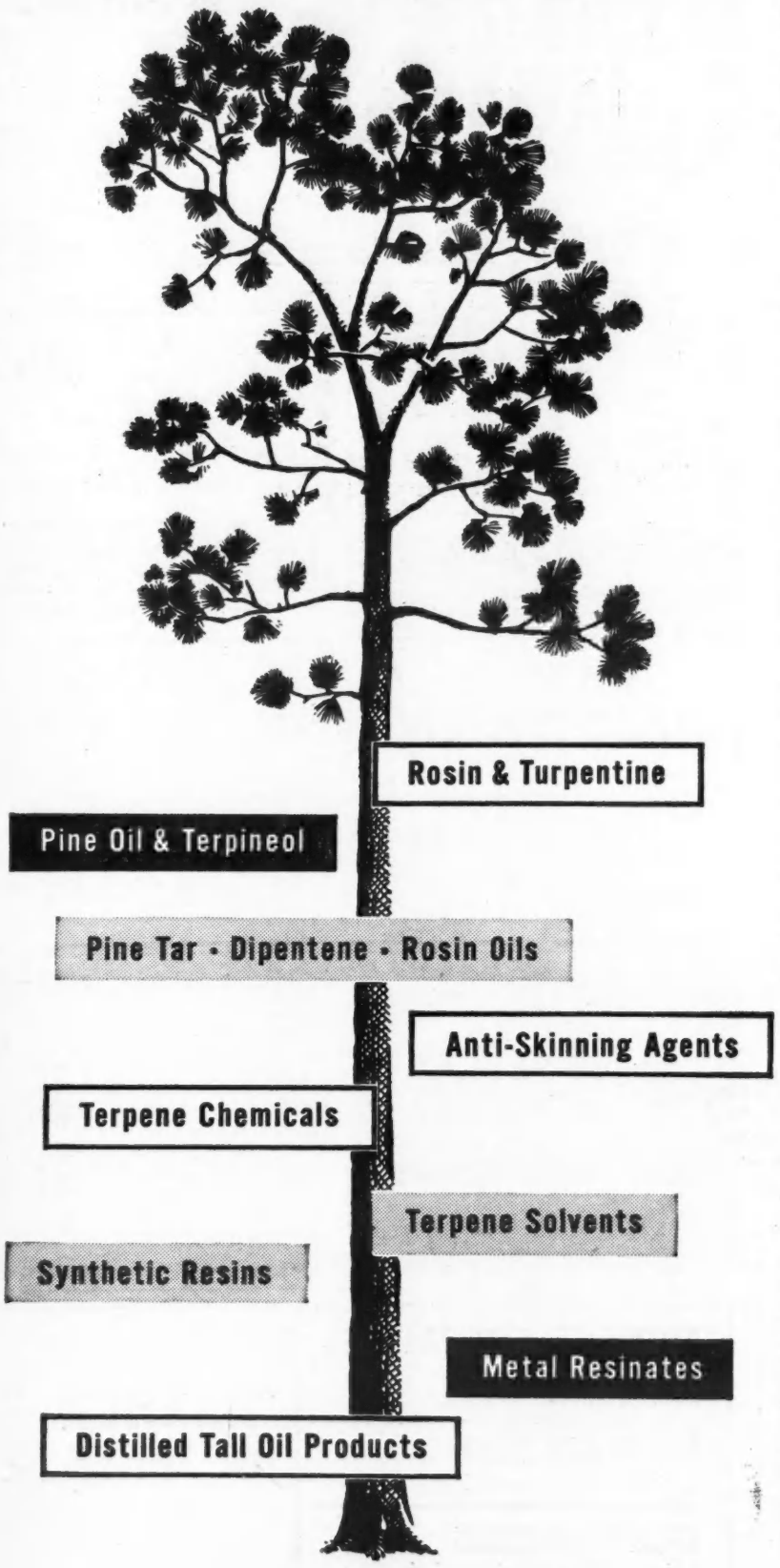

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Coatings Materials

Anticipating fourth quarter needs, consumers continued last week to step up purchases of pigments, dry colors and plasticizers. Buying of natural resins, while still spotty and directed to immediate needs, took place in better volume than a week ago. Improved overall demand for coatings materials was attributed to renewed activity in industrial outlets, most of which had been dampened down by the recession earlier in the year.

As previously reported, a major producer has reduced epoxy resins by amounts varying up to 20 percent per pound. The reductions were designed to stimulate usage in new applications such as plastic pipe, boats, tanks, auto parts and solventless coatings systems, the company stated. This move follows numerous cuts in other synthetic resins which, though occasioned by the recession, were primarily designed to stimulate broader markets.

Despite failure of the mineral stabilization bill to pass congress, lead and other non-ferrous metals held steady in last week's trading. This gave a steady tone to lead derivatives, red lead holding at 13 cents per pound for 95 percent lead, 13.20 cent for 97 percent and 13.35 cents for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral listed at 12½ cents and 15.35 cents per pound, respectively, in carlots.

Production of synthetic resins gained slightly in the month of June, according to a recent Tariff Commission report. For example, vinyl output moved up to 58,747,743 pounds from a May total of 56,785,484. Production figures for other coatings resins are given below.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Bureau of the Census has reported June shipments of atomized and grained aluminum powder at 687,000 pounds, as compared with 525,000 pounds in May and 707,000 pounds in June a year ago. Flaked powder shipments, at 237,000 pounds, the Bureau noted, were off appreciably from the previous month's 298,000 and the 485,000 shipped in June, 1957. Shipments of paste were relatively stable at 1,524,000 pounds as against 1,566,000 in May and 1,438,000 in June a year ago.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for July, 1958, with figures for June, 1958, and July, 1957, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
July, 1958	108,815	28,134	136,949
June, 1958	94,540	26,105	120,645
July, 1957	116,195	30,556	146,751
Shipments			
July, 1958	113,801	23,645	137,446
June, 1958	103,784	23,106	126,890
July, 1957	113,006	26,596	139,662
Stocks			
July, 1958	240,329	97,630	337,959
June, 1958	245,315	93,141	338,456
July, 1957	252,750	72,030	324,780
Exports			
July, 1958	*	*	*
June, 1958	22,417	13,369	35,786
July, 1957	16,864	13,538	30,402

* Not available.

Dry Colors—The consumer paint industry this year managed to sidestep a recession that afflicted nearly all related lines, including industrial paints. Other pigment users, such as the automobile industry, were hit hard and had to trim their purchases of materials accordingly.

The cutback in industrial consumption was felt most acutely by makers of dry colors during the Spring months, when demand fell off sharply. Summer volume, however, was less sluggish than might have been expected and last month was reported to have been rather good, highlighted by some advance buying for fourth quarter needs.

Most important, observers say, the month brought a resurgence of business confidence that, more than government indexes and predictions by economics professors, seemed to assure a quick recovery of the national economy.

Lead Pigments—Failure of the minerals stabilization bill to pass congress has shifted the spotlight to the president's office where industry leaders hope to see some new proposal emerge. The administration had offered the stabilization bill as an alternative to imposing tariffs, a step it was reluctant to take in view of potential repercussions in our relations with friendly governments.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 30, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.45	100.76

For Current Prices see page 9

Now that the bill has failed, an attempt may be made to induce producing countries to agree on limiting exports during times of stress, it was reported last week. Such an arrangement, it was suggested, would find favor among domestic producers of lead and zinc.

Meanwhile, lead and its oxide derivatives are reported steady at recently trimmed price levels. Red lead is moving in gradually better volume at 13c. per pound for 95 percent lead, 13.20c. for 97 percent and 13.35c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral are meeting moderate call at 12½c. and 15.35c. per pound, respectively, in carlots. White lead, unchanged in price for several months, is in good demand by manufacturers of retail house paints.

Titanium Dioxide — Prices have held without change since March of last year when an industrywide advance of 1c. per pound cancelled out higher production costs.

Lacquer Materials

In recent months, DOP prices, always somewhat shaky, have been further unsettled by mounting competition. As in a commodity market, list price have now become just a starting point for negotiation, trade sources say, and the situation has begun to spread to other phthalate markets.

The logic of sticking to current listings — producers say no change in contemplated—stems from the premise that a move to bring them into line with selling prices would only drive the latter still lower, perhaps below the break-even point.

But the 4c. per pound cut recently made by new producers of phthalic anhydride introduces a complicating factor that may induce phthalate makers to modify their stand. If that cut becomes industrywide, pressure for a proportional cut in phthalate prices will mount, and producers will likely accede.

Synthetic Resins

Nearly all resins have been subject at one time or another this year to price reductions, which have the run the full gamut from light trimmings to deep cuts. Latest was last week's slash of up to 20 percent in epoxy resins. Earlier, at the start of the third quarter, alkyds, modified alkyds and ester gums were cut ½c. to 2c. per pound and put on a more favorable shipping basis. Other reductions during the year affected acrylic emulsions and polyvinyl acetate.

While the recession may have provided the occasion and the stimulus for these cuts, trade sources say, it was not the only or even the most important factor behind them. In a new and highly competitive market, these sources note, production economies are easily made by way of new processes and expanding volume. To bite off a bigger share of the market and to prompt discovery of new end uses, producers eagerly pass these savings on to the consuming trade. In fact, it has been observed, this jockeying for market dominance takes place even when there is no recession and no production economies, as in the oft-reported price shading of alkyds.

The move in epoxies was no exception to this rule. Relatively high priced, these resins have moved in steady but small volume into surface coatings, electrical potting and plastic tooling. In making the change the manufacturer cited these end uses as now being economically feasible: plastic pipe, boats, tanks, auto parts, electrical and air-frame laminates and solventless coating systems. Heretofore, price considerations had precluded such uses.

Coatings Materials

The following figures show production in pounds for June and list May's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	May†	June†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	11,725,440	11,758,703
Laminating resins	8,219,244	8,894,688
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,084,589	2,119,680
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,225,374	2,452,787
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,297,670	7,747,935
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	56,785,484	57,748,743
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	19,638,616	21,948,472
Modified, with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	5,759,620	5,138,188
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	277,118	429,397
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	944,376	875,598
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	1,407,343	708,964
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,196,098	896,691
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,330,995	1,941,767
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,854,576	2,625,344
All other modifications	3,267,157	3,064,897
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	18,881,231	17,671,795
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	1,160,407	1,523,495

† Partly estimated.

Natural Resins

Gum—Sales in August, while spotty and restricted to immediate needs, amounted to a better overall volume than a month earlier. Current supply is said to be adequate for all market needs, and no shortages are anticipated. Prices of Singapore and Siam dammar, recently reduced fractionally to 1c. per pound, have experienced no further change. Source quotations are reported steady.

Shellac—Trade was light and offerings adequate. Long-standing price lists quoted orange grades at 38c. to 39c. for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine, with TN still out of stock through lack of buying interest. Bleached in bags, 15,000-lb. lots, was offered at 46c. per pound for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine material encountered slow to moderate interest at a range of 18½c. to 19c. per pound, spot. Interest in forward shipment continued to lag. Rumours of short supply in the Argentine were unconfirmed, and dealers felt assured of adequate stocks.

New Zealand casein moved in normal volume at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, forward shipment. American material met fair demand at long standing price levels of 56c. for 30 mesh and 64c. for 80 mesh.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Aug. 22 Fri.	Aug. 25 Mon.	Aug. 26 Tues.	Aug. 27 Wed.	Aug. 28 Thurs.
Drums—					
M	...	...	...	...	$7.79
N	...	$7.78	...	$7.94§	...
WG	$8.01§	8.00§	...	...	...
WW	8.21§	8.22§	...	8.19§	8.28
Bags—					

Tankcars (for week ended August 28). M or better; $7.35.

Sales, USDA
1,404* 495* 80*‡ 560* 560*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.10; N, $9.20; K-M, $9.05.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.505	.5025	.5025	...	.505
Sales	11,000§	6,000§	10,000§	...	6,000

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 82c.

* Drums equivalent. § Gallons. † Average price. ‡ Sales confined to export.

Procter & Gamble Grants $300,000 for Education

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced contributions of more than $300,000 in unrestricted gifts to ten major national universities and thirty-nine state associations of colleges with memberships totaling 467 smaller institutions.

The gifts are part of Procter & Gamble's overall aid-to-higher-education program which amounts to nearly $1 million annually. Howard Morgens, president, said unrestricted grants of $20,000 each were made to ten major universities which train students from throughout the United States and return many of them to smaller colleges to teach.

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1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—5000 gal. 304 S.S. horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20'.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. horizontal Tank, 8'6" x 19'.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

CENTRIFUGES

5—Bird; 40" x 60", 36" x 50", 32" x 50", 24" x 38", 18" x 28", Stainless, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 18", steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous. NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., XP construction.
3—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Feinc 5' x 6', Stainless, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver 8' x 8', rubber covered, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—Sperry 18" x 18" Filter Press, 316 S.S., 23 chambers.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 6—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
1—Overton 12" x 19", Atmospheric, Double Drum, chrome rolls.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 15', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
4—Rotary Kilns; 11' x 125', 10' x 120', 8' x 60', 6' x 50'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal., jacketed, Dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15JNM, 100 gal., jacketed, Sigma blades, 30 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—Day D10 Powder Mixer, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Raymond 5 Roll, High Side Mill, #5057, Whizzer Separator.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12" x 8", motor driven.
3—Mikro Pulverizers; 4TH, 3TH and 2TH.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H8, H6, L5, L4, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 55

371 million equivalent pounds of shelled edibles.

Rapeseed—Drums lots were in fair request for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were maintained at 16c., New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Steady tone featured this market. Trading was active in crude with refiners taking sizable quantities at 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, for September delivery. Market closed higher at 10c., same basis. Refined salad was raised to 12⅝c., tankcars, New York basis.

Crude oil disappearance in July totaled 5,125 tankcars, against 3,860, July 1957. Ten month totals (October-July) amounted to 52,128 tankcars compared with 47,206 for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 9,619 tankcars end of July against 5,985, a year ago.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 29, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	3	9.85	9.75	9.80@9.90

Total sales, 3 contracts and switches.

Spanish purchases of soybean oil thus far during the 1957-58 crop year (October 1 to September 30) have approximated 235,000 short tons, 202,500 tons of which have been under PL 480. The oil purchased is expected to supply Spain's needs until the new-crop olive harvest in late November or early December. Spanish officials hope, however, that additional imports of as much as 55,000 tons can be made to build stocks.

Tung—Increased selling pressure and quiet consumer interest weakened the market. Tankcars were easier and available at 21¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower, ranging from 22¾c. to 23¼c., spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was firmer and advanced 1c. per pound. Stocks on spot ranged from $1 to $1.05 per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were firmer and raised to $194 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While trading lagged the market remained quotably unchanged and steady. Offers continued light and this offset the lack of buying interest. Choice white grease was steady with lard and maintained at 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was sold at 7½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was quiet, but steady. Cash lard was unchanged at 13½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was quiet and easy. Drums were lower at 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and nominal at 14⅝c. to 14¾c., same basis.

Tallow—Steady tone prevailed, despite limited buying interest. Prices were well held for all grades, due to light offerings. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8⅜c. per maintained in some quarters. Prime ranged from 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c.; No. 1, 7½c., same basis. Edible tallow was unchanged at 11¾c., same basis. Export business was slow. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged at 9⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 8¾c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest was light and restricted to nearby delivery. Prompt shipment was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Stocks on spot were available at 9c., drums.

Menhaden—Export inquiry was reported slightly better, but actual trading was still light and spotty. Fishing on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was reported slightly better. Crude oil was merely nominal at 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined oil was quiet. Light pressed was offered at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York and shadable.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was confined to nearby delivery. Meal, 44 percent was lower at $59 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $60, Alabama; $63, Georgia and South Carolina, September shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading was light. Market firm and up $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal was limited to small lots for nearby needs. Market was steady. Shipping schedules were well filled as users continued to draw heavily on existing backlogs. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was held at $49 ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for September delivery and $50.50, October-December. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, declined $2 to $55.50 for August-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	9,420,000	16,920,000
Since Sept. 1	617,280,000	636,700,000

Peanut Meal—Stocks were still light. Business was slow. Meal, 45 percent was lower ranging from $60 to $62 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia, September shipment.

Soybean Meal—Prices were advanced in this market, reflecting higher futures and curtailed production more than any aggressive demand. One large Minneapolis crusher was prevented from re-opening after renovation shutdown by strike conditions at the terminal. Some users are covered for early September but many have allowed inventories to dwindle and will be forced to re-enter the market shortly, at least for spot replenishments. Smaller country dealers were comparatively active. Meal, 44 percent, was higher at $60 for delivery first half September.

Waxes, Vegetable

This market was dull and featureless reflecting usual quietness preceding the Labor Day holidays. Consumer interest in carnauba grades continued inactive. Reports from Brazil stated that floor prices of shipments of fatty and yellow grades were reduced 2c. per pound. This had little effect on the local market as yet because prices for spot stocks have been running at least 2c. below replacements from Brazil. Other vegetable waxes continued quiet and were quotably unchanged.

Fats, Oils, Oilseeds Seen Setting up a New Record

Supplies of edible fats, oils and oilseeds will set a new record in the 1958-59 marketing year beginning October 1, according to August indications, says the Department of Agriculture.

They are expected to exceed the current year's 11.7 billion pounds (oil equivalent) by about 10 percent. Beginning stocks of food fats (including the oil equivalent of soybean stocks) are likely to be up 20 percent from the previous year's level.

Output of lard is expected to increase around 200 million pounds and cottonseed oil about 75 million pounds. Soybean supplies are expected to increase by 66 million bushels—about 10 million due to larger carryover stocks and 56 million larger 1958 output. This is equivalent to about 700 million pounds of soybean oil.

Domestic disappearance of food fats per person probably will continue at about the 1957-58 rate. With the population increasing, total use will be up. This indicates that the supplies of food fats available for export in 1958-59 would be substantially greater than the 2.6 billion pounds estimated for the year just ending.

While it is too early to estimate the 1958-59 season exports, sales for dollars plus exports under Public Law 480 are expected to result in a heavy outward movement. However, competition in world markets is likely to continue keen as exportable supplies in several foreign countries probably will continue large.

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#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
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KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 40, 50 gal.
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Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
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Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
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Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
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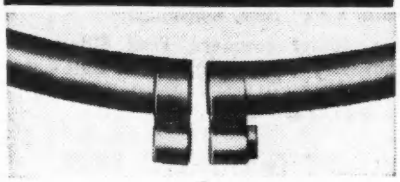

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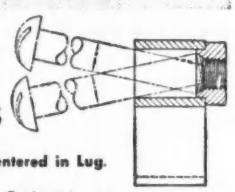

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1—two pen Bristol recording thermometer.
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ALSO

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Day Cincinnattus Stainless Steel 300 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; XPL motor.
Lancaster Mix Muller Mixer Type EAG; Bowl size 45⅝"; capacity 5½ cu. ft.
Porcelain and Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 30" x 42"; 37" x 48"; 6' x 6'; 8' x 8'.
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1—T316 SS rotary vac. filter, 18" dia. x 12" face, Eimco.

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40" suspended, steel, Bird.
36" centerslung, bronze, Tolhurst.
30" underdriven, T304 SS, Fletcher.
12" underdriven, T316 SS, Fletcher.

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42" x 120" Buflovak—atm.
42" x 120" American—atm.
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36" x 84" American—VACUUM.
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130 sq. ft., horiz., Hercules #12,
110 sq. ft., horiz., Niagara #36H-110-3, T304 SS, 1954.
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4'6" x 12' contin., Patterson.
8' x 10' pebble, batch, Patterson.
6' x 8' pebble, contin., Patterson.
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Jaw, 18" x 9", Mitchell, 25 HP.

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6' x 50' steam tube, Louisville.
6' x 30' steam tube, Louisville.
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5'6" x 50' Renneberg.
4'8" x 33', ⅜" shell.
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4' x 30' Beaird #D-700.
4' x 30' Dbl. shell, Tylor-Harmor.
4' x 24' brick-lined (kiln).
4' x 12'6" Sturtevant, SS.
3' x 15', Everdur metal shell.
#604-24 Roto-Louvres, T316 SS.
#310-20 Roto-Louvre, steel.

MIXERS, DOUBLE ARM

200 gal. Baker Perkins #17-VII sigma blade, Jktd.
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100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-VUMM, disp. blade, Jkt., 100 HP.
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Austrian Chemical

—Continued from page 7

per sulfate plant of the nationalized copper mine in Brixlegg.

The Austrian Nitrogen Works achieved new records in output of nitrogen and nitrogenous fertilizers. With the exception of lithopone, the other sectors also did well. Investments totaled 114 million schillings in 1957 (about 10 percent of annual turnover), of which about half was spent for expanding production facilities and the remainder for erection of new plants.

The tendency of chemical production to increase more rapidly than manufacturing as a whole was pointed-up in the production index of the chemical industry prepared by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research. The index shows: an 11-percent rise from 260.7 in 1956 to 290.3 in 1957 (1937 equals 100). Gross value of production rose 13 percent, from 6.8 billion schillings to 7.1 billion, whereas that of Austrian industry as a whole was 6 percent greater.

Austria has become self-sufficient in many chemicals which formerly had to be imported, including nitrogenous fertilizers, rayon staple fiber, carbon disulfide, caustic soda, chlorine, sodium carbonate, hydrochloric acid, zinc sulfate, barium sulfide, borax and boric acid, sodium salicylate, methyl salicylate, sulfosalicylic acid, hydrogen peroxide, and copper sulfate.

The following figures in metric tons represent output of major products produced by the Austrian chemical industry:

	1956	1957	Percent increase or decrease
Primary nitrogen	136,744	163,856	+20
Nitrogenous fertilizer	606,570	724,768	+20
Superphosphate	43,005	44,330	+ 3
Sulfuric aid	67,204	68,536	+ 2
Lithopone	4,869	4,139	—15
Lead pigments	2,515	2,557	+ 2
Copper sulfate	2,725	3,232	+19

Superphosphate Demand Up

With increased demand for superphosphate and higher production of sulfuric acid, capacity was stepped up from 65,000 tons to 80,000 tons. A further increase is possible if requirements rise. Imports of phosphate rock totaled 20,840 tons in 1956; the principal sources were West Germany (9,090 tons), Algeria (5,740), and the United States (3,590). Imports in 1957 were almost double, 40,000 tons, and about three-fourths came from Morocco and the remainder from West Germany.

Production of complete fertilizers was expanded in 1957 when a new mixing plant began operations. Capacity is estimated at 30,000 tons annually. Capacity for peat moss material is about 10,000 tons. Construction of a urea plant, with an estimated capacity of 10,000 to 14,000 tons, was delayed, but it reportedly began operations in January, 1958.

Almost all of the superphosphate, complete, and special fertilizers were sold on the domestic market, but approximately 75 percent of the nitrogenous material was exported.

In addition to fertilizers, the Austrian Nitrogen Works produces a variety of chemicals, including pesticides, glue, gelatin, plastic cement, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals. It reportedly is studying the possibility of large-scale manufacture of maleic acid, which is being obtained in small quantities from waste gases of the phthalic anhydride plant. Production of plasticizers also will be expanded to meet growing demand.

Sulfur Capacity Increased

The firm's annual capacity for sulfuric acid was increased to 75,000 tons with the addition of a 25,000-ton plant which began operations in October, 1957, under license from a United States company. Total Austrian capacity for sulfuric acid is more than 100,000 tons.

A new plant for pharmaceutical raw materials, which began operations in the fall of 1957, increased total production substantially. The company plans to expand this sector in 1958.

Production of plastics materials increased from 10,900 tons in 1956 to 12,000 in 1957. A sharp increase is expected in the next two years when two large projects will be completed. One involves greater production of polyvinyl chloride, from 3,000 tons to 8,000 tons (Halvic Kunststoffwerke G.m.b.H). The other will step up formaldehyde production from 5,000 tons to 13,000 tons (Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken Kreidl, Rutter & Co.).

Medicinal and Pharaceutical Up

Production of medicinals and pharmaceuticals was valued at more than 360 million schillings in 1957, about 5 percent higher than in 1956. Exports rose 41 percent from those in 1956 and imports increased 45 percent to 255 million schillings. Total exports of pharmaceuticals were valued at 48.7 million schillings; those of penicillin and other antibiotics totaled 19.3 million schillings. The most important destinations were Egypt, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, USSR, and West Germany. New production lines started in 1957 have resulted in decreased demand for imported raw materials.

NIH and PHS Are Urged

—Continued from page 7

which patients received Krebiozen and which did not.

The lists of treated patients would be placed in a sealed envelope in a safe, to be opened later by the biostatistician and two advisers, Dr. Ivy and a representative of the medical profession selected by PHS. The advisers would not know the identity of the patients.

At the conclusion of the test-treatment period, Dr. Ivy would be given the case histories of all 200 patients. He would be asked to identify the 100 cases in which Krebiozen had been administered.

Sen. Douglas concedes that Dr. Ivy will select those which have shown the most improvement and where pain has been most alleviated.

The sealed envelope would then be taken from the safe and the lists would be compared with Dr. Ivy's choices. A comparative study would be made of the cases which did and did not receive Krebiozen.

Finally, if Dr. Ivy requests it, PHS will examine the records compiled by Dr. Ivy of other cases which have been treated with Krebiozen, appraise the results and publish the findings.

Cottonseed, Soybean Dates Extended for Italy Shipment

Department of Agriculture has extended the terminal delivery date from August 30 to September 30 in soybean or cottonseed oil authorization No. 20-23 issued to Italy.

The authorization provided for purchase of $8,483,500 worth (including certain ocean transportation costs) of soybean or cottonseed oil from US suppliers. The purchase has been completed.

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Corn Starch, 82,500 1-lb. ctrs., spec. NC-541A, Bid M-4-101, Sept. 16, Supply Div., V. A. Depot, Box 27, Hines. Illinois.

Ethylene glycol, 38,000 gals., non-corrosive, antifreeze for aircraft cooling liquid, spec. E-5559, Bid 31, Sept. 10, Contracting Officer, AMC, Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pa.

Ferrous sulfate, 1,600 100-lb. bgs., dry, granulated, Bid 35, Sept. 12, Contracting Officer, AMC, Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah.

Isopropyl alcohol, 8,000 lbs., in 1-gal. bots., Bid 3, Sept. 22, US Chemical Corps, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Paint, 3,360 1-gal. cans ready to mix aluminum paint, Bid 4-571, Sept. 8, 65,000 lbs. white lead basic carbonate paste pigment, Bid 4-576, Sept. 8, 25,000 1-qt. cans full gloss white enamel, Bid 4-567, Sept. 8, 5,500 gals. syn. semigloss enamel, Bid 4-496, Sept. 3, 5,200 1-gal. cans white, exterior and baking lusterless enamel, Bid 4-494, Sept. 3, Gen. Stores Supply Office. 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, 4,500 100-lb. bgs., spec. S-2072, Bid 33, Sept. 5, Contracting Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Trichloroethylene, 1,950 lbs., tech., spec. OT-734, Bid 492, Sept. 9, Gen. Services Admin., 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Standard Licenses Process For Making Aromatic Acid

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has licensed its new process for making aromatic acids to Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., England.

The process, which uses hydrocarbon raw materials, will be used by ICI in a new plant at its Wilton Works near Middlesbrough, England. Output will be about 30 million pounds per year of terephthalic acid.

Acrylonitrile Works

—Continued from page 3

butadiene gives nitrile rubbers which are particularly resistant to oils and solvents, in addition to heat and sunlight. Thus, these acrylic rubbers have found extensive use in parts operating in contact with petroleum products, coolants, and hydraulic fluids.

New terpolymers, made from acrylonitrile, butadiene, and styrene, are plastics having high-impact and high distortion strength. Because of these properties, such plastics have found use in radio cabinets, golf clubs, and vacuum cleaners.

Two new derivatives of acrylonitrile—dimethylamino propylamine and diethylamino propylamine—are used in the manufacture of textile softeners. Rayons and cottons are treated with these softeners to impart a more pleasing hand.

Fungicides' Position

—Continued from page 4

vision of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

"Government research, both state and federal, will continue to play an important role in fungicide development. The team of public and private research is pulling together remarkably well," he stated.

In a comprehensive paper, Dr. Wellman described in detail the many problems faced by the chemical industry in its task of finding and producing better fungicides. He estimated that a company must spend more than $1,250,000 to research and prepare a fungicide for the commercial market.

"Management must make certain of a sound return before approving such a sizable investment," he told the convention audience.

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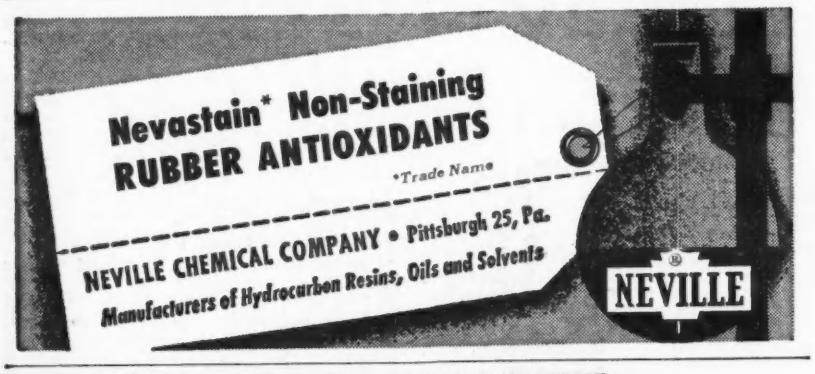

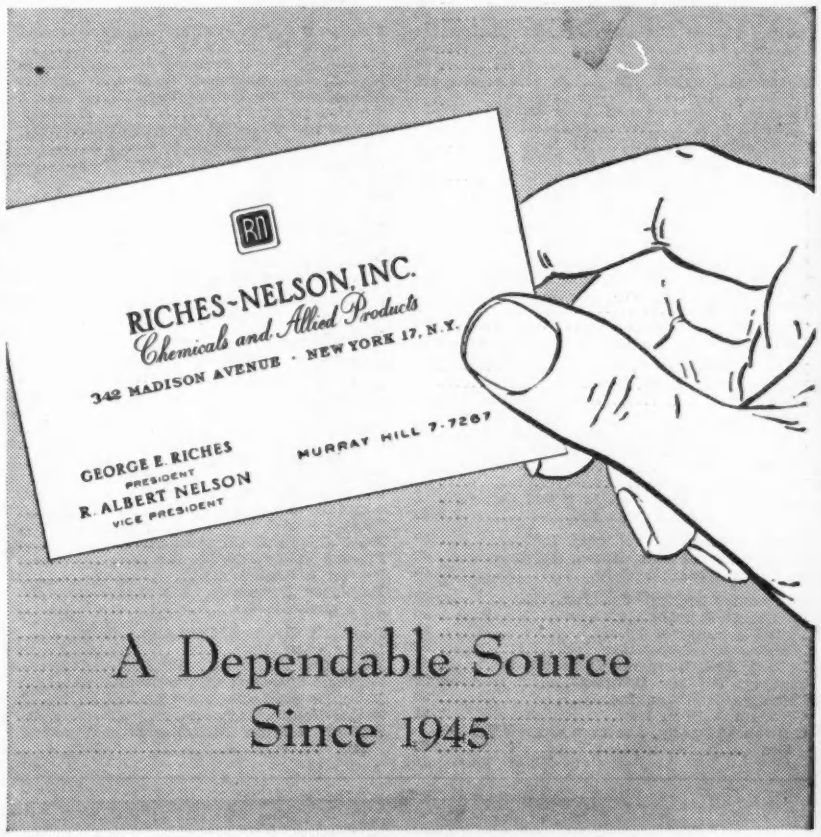

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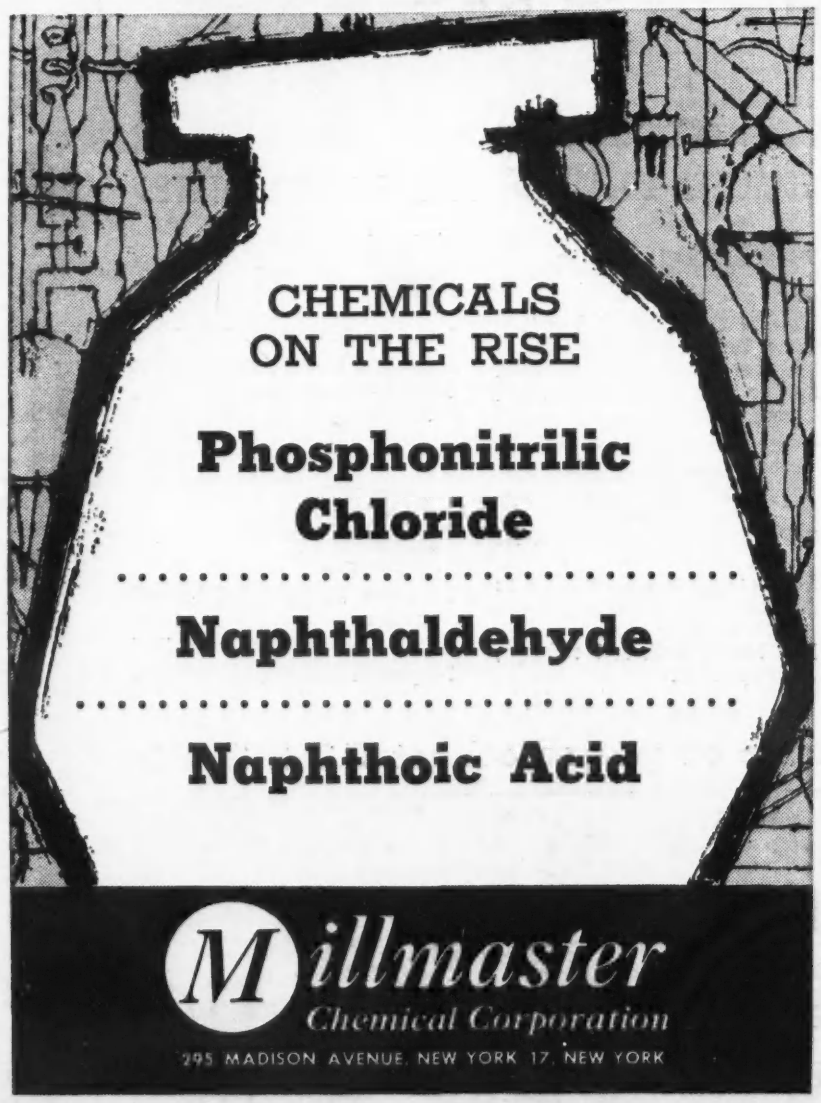

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